THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.
Is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY,
BY JAMES G. HASSON.

[illegible] Circulation, - - 1,200

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
[illegible]

[illegible] interests by paying in advance must not expect to be placed on the same footing as those who [illegible]. Let this fact be distinctly understood from this time forward.

Pay for your paper before you stop it, if stop you must. None but scalawags do otherwise.—Don't be a scalawag—life is too short.

Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XXIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1889. NUMBER 9.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers, whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

1 inch, 3 times		$1.50
1 "	3 months	2.50
1 "	6 months	3.50
1 "	1 year	5.00
2 "	6 months	5.00
2 "	1 year	10.00
3 "	6 months	8.00
3 "	1 year	12.00
¼ col'n	6 months	10.00
½ "	6 months	20.00
½ "	1 year	35.00
1 "	6 months	40.00
1 "	1 year	75.00

Business items, first insertion 10c. per line; each subsequent insertion 5c. per line.
Administrator's and Executor's Notices.... 2.50
Auditor's Notices.... 2.00
Stray and similar Notices.... 1.50

☞ *Resolutions or proceedings of any corporation or society, and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest must be paid for as advertisements.*

JOB PRINTING of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forge it.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

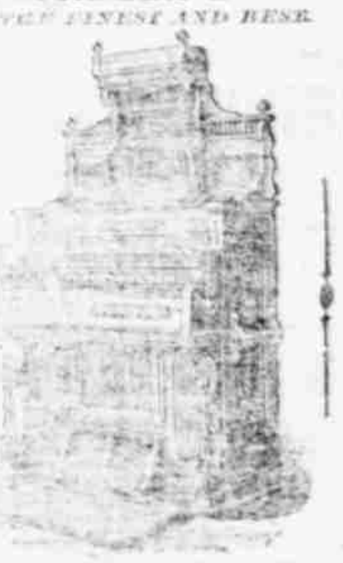
The best Cough Medicine is Piso's CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer & Dealer in
HOME AND CITYMADE
FURNITURE
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE,
ALTOONA, PENN'A

☞ Citizens of Cambria County and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest. [4-16-'80-tf.]

THE MILLER ORGAN
IS THE FINEST AND BEST.


Elegant in Design.
Unequalled in Construction.

It stands at the head of all good organs. Those who [illegible]

BUY NO OTHER.

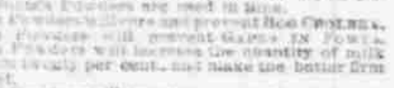
Address MILLER ORGAN CO.,
[illegible] LEBANON, Pa

ST. CHARLES
HOTEL.
Charles S. Gill, Proprietor.

Table unsurpassed. Remodeled with office on ground floor. Natural gas and incandescent light in all rooms. New steam laundry attached to house.

Cor. Wood St. & Third Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time. Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA. Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet. Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject. FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale at DAVISON'S Drug Store.

—ELY'S—
CATARRH
CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
TRY THE CURE.
HAY-FEVER

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
CATARRH
CURES COLD IN HEAD
ROSE-COLD
HAY FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BRO'S.
N.Y.
U.S.A.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

DR.
SETH ARNOLD'S
COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS COLDS
PREVENTS
CONSUMPTION
All Druggists, [illegible] Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Corp., Woonsocket, R. I.

YOU CAN FIND THIS PAPER
[illegible]
REMINGTON BROS.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SEND YOUR ORDERS FOR
CANDEE
RUBBERS
TO
H. CHILDS & CO.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES
AND
RUBBERS,
511 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Dec. 14, 1888.—4m.

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, the result is certain. Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.,) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared and I was completely cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
Fraudulent when his name and price are not stamped on bottom. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
FOR SALE BY
BARKER BRO'S., EBENSBURG PA

TELEGRAPHY
THOROUGHLY TAUGHT TO
YOUNG MEN
ADDRESS
SHERMAN TELEGRAPH CO.
CINCINNATI, OBERLIN, OHIO. SITUATIONS GUARANTEED.

When you want posters printed call at this office.

THE BUILDER'S STORY.

What time we were wedded our prospect was high—
First floor down the chimney—my Milly and I;
Our neighbors below thought more happiness theirs,
But we climbed up to heaven when we mounted the stairs.

Some rickety furniture filled up the place;
On the walls our two photographs hung face to face;
A square of old carpet—its pile had been lost;
One teacup between us—less sugar it cost.

When the sunset was making for darkness a way,
And the jack-plane and hand-saw I dropped for the day,
How I entered the house with a skip and a hop,
And, two steps at once, climbed the stairs to the top!

The teakettle sang a new song when I came;
The fire, at my voice, showed a ruddier flame;
And better than lamp-light to chase away gloom,
The smile of my Milly illumined the room.

There were beautiful views o'er the tin-covered roofs,
Away from the sound of the street horses' hoofs;
With the air cool and pure at the height where we dwelt,
And the troubles of others unknown and unfelt.

The love of my youth and the mate of my prime,
The mother of buds that were blossoms in time,
How she saved from my earnings what else had been spent,
And with much or with little was always content!

So saving, so toiling, a few years swept by;
We descended at last from our lodgings on high
To a house of our own; if 'twere not of the best,
It made for our fledglings a snug little nest.

In building for others I built for myself,
Gained long rows of houses and great store of pelf,
Till at last, fortune crowning my labor and care,
At sixty I wrote myself down "millionaire."

And now, in a mansion both lofty and wide,
I feed me ten lackeys and pay them beside,
Tread on triple-piled carpets, on cushions recline,
And from silver and porcelain luxurious dine.

Rich curtains of damask at windows are found;
Easy-chairs satin-covered in parlors abound;
The chambers are furnished in elegance all,
And armor and pictures are hung in the hall.

And there is my library—gorgeous indeed—
'Tis a fine place to smoke in or journals to read;
The books—a wise friend has selected the best;
The bindings are handsome; respected they rest.

There is all that conduces to ease and repose,
Yet something is lacking. What is it? Who knows?
There is nothing to hope for; the race has been won,
And possession breeds surfeit where striving is done.

And here, as we sit, both my Milly and I
To our first year of wedlock look back with a sigh,
When that garret of ours, so my Milly declares,
Was a Garden of Eden up four pair of stairs.
—Thomas Dunn English, in Harper's Weekly.

DID HE DO RIGHT?

Trying Experience of an American War Correspondent.

I have all my life been accustomed to act upon my own judgment, but I am not going so much to tell you a story as to ask you whether I did right on one trying occasion.

The life of a war correspondent is, as you fellows very well know, in many respects a hard one, but the correspondent of a paper not unfrequently sees more of what is going on in a campaign than the soldier himself, and, being comparatively unattached and able at nearly all times to search a fruitful field for stirring incidents, his mind rapidly becomes stored with a vast collection of incidents, tragic and comic, humorous and serious, dramatic and insignificant, which too often crowd one another out of his mind and only recur to him when some special circumstance arises to suggest them. The campaign of the autumn and winter of 1885 in the Balkan Peninsula, though short, was not devoid of such incidents, and there was one which has branded it indelibly upon my mind. I had been in Paris when the war began and was engaged by a number of American newspapers to go to the front as their correspondent.

We were a merry crew in the correspondent's tent, but there is something singularly callous about a correspondent after he has been through a campaign or two—they seldom get killed, though the fate of Saint-Leger Herbert, Power and Donnovan, who fell at my side in the Soudan, are exemplifications of the proverb that "the exception proves the rule." Still, when the day's fighting is over, when the curtain of night has fallen upon the drama of war and the treble of the infantry and the bass of the artillery are at rest, it is not without a certain grim humor that the correspondents look round for each other to count noses.

Of all the bright, joyous little fellows that I ever met in the field or elsewhere, Maxime Durand was the brightest example. He was the special correspondent in the Balkan Peninsula of (let us say) the La France, his real name as also that of the paper for which he corresponded, together with certain other identificatory particulars, I have suppressed for reasons which will appear. He was the happiest fellow in our mess. He came from Douai, and on the most gloomy days and in the most deadly snow he would sing to us snatches of his Breton folk songs, echoes of the Champs Elysees and reminiscences of the Folies Bergeres. He and I had made friends before we met any of the rest of the boys. One night when we were encamped before Tirnova and I had been sitting up writing some letters to leave at headquarters, for we expected a hot day on the morrow and it was just a "toss up" which of us "boys" would be alive to dine on the following evening, I went to the headquarter lines and left my dispatches, and as I got back to the correspondent's tent I saw a dark form standing at its entrance and the pale face of Maxime Durand turned up to the moonlight.

"Cheer up," I said, thumping him on the shoulder, "you're losing your beauty sleep and then what will all those damsels at Douai say when you get back?"

Instead of turning round and chaffing me in execrable Breton slang as usual, Maxime took me by the hand and said:

"Oh, Ned" (I had taught him to use the contraction of my name), "I feel that I shall never see Douai again."

In vain I expostulated with him, walking up and down in the snow; in vain I pointed out to him the fact that throughout the campaign no correspondent had been so much as touched; for answer he took me to the top of a mound and showed me the lights of Tirnova in the distance and said:

"There is a ball waiting for me behind those walls; it will come to find me to-morrow."

In vain I reasoned, in vain I chaffed, and at last I thought it best to humor him and then he said to me:

"Ned, you are my most intimate friend among the boys here. I want you to do something for me when I have fallen in the snow. I wear around my neck a gold chain with a portrait suspended to it, and a little golden image of '*La Madonna.*' The portrait is that of the daughter of old Nicholas Sterelle, of Douai. If I had not been here I should have been married to her by now. When I am dead I want you to take this chain, this locket, this image to her, and say that Maxime died thinking only of her, praying with his last breath for her in the hope of seeing her hereafter. Listen a moment; we parted terribly. The war, as you know, broke out suddenly; and I was ordered by telegraph to the front without having a moment in which to write to Marie. It happened thus: I was at Arjenton when I received the telegram and I rushed the same evening to Douai to say good-bye to her. I arrived tired and ill, and before taking myself to see her I entered the restaurant of Pierre Larrez, to take a bite to eat. There I met Pierre Dufoure, who has for years been endeavoring to supplant me in the esteem of Marie. He asked me how it was that I was there and I told him that I had been ordered to the war and that I had come to say "good-bye" to Marie. He would not believe it and I took out of my pocket the telegram I had received from Paris to show him. At the same time I accidentally took out her last letter to me; as he saw it, a look of jealousy came over his face, but he said nothing, and presently rose and went out. My meal at an end, I started for the home of my sweetheart, but just as I turned up a narrow street which I always used as a short cut in going to her, I felt a violent blow upon the head and remembered no more.

"When I came to myself the little money I had in my pocket, my watch and all my papers, including the telegram and Marie's letter, had been stolen—doubtless the thief, having noticed that my clothes were of the latest Parisian cut, imagined that I was worth robbing. I came to myself seated in the corner of a smoking-car in a train going in the direction of I knew not where. It was an hour or more before the train stopped. Then, feeling sick and giddy, I asked how it was I came there and where I was going. The guard said that a tall, fair man had carried me in his arms into the station, had taken for me a ticket to Paris, towards which the train was now hastening, and put me under the care of the guard, saying that it was important that I should be in Paris in the morning, but that I had been hurt in some drunken brawl. I was too stupefied to say any thing. I arrived at Paris and betook myself immediately to the office of La France, received my instructions and my baggage and half an hour later was on my way to Nisch. Two hours after that you met me and that is all.

"I have written to Marie since I have been in the field, but I can not tell whether my letters have got through the Servian lines. I could not, as you American correspondents do, send them to be posted by the editor of my paper. Promise me that you will carry my message, my friend, and now let us go in and try to sleep."

Early next day they began to bombard us from Tirnova. A war correspondent's first duty is to his paper, he is its property, and therefore he has no right to waste himself unnecessarily; discretion is, therefore, the better part of valor, and speaking for myself, whenever the plan is feasible, I get into a tree and behind a good thick limb. I had done this to-day and my horse stood underneath, his long cavalry bridle hitched over my foot as it swung from my perch. Maxime Durand had followed my example and sat in the fork of a tree about twenty yards away, chanting some little French song or other as he made notes of the action that was going on before our eyes. Presently a shell soared over my head at a distance of about fifty yards and almost immediately afterwards three or four rifle bullets whistled through the branches of the tree in which I was sitting. It occurred to me that this was unseemly, and, stopping only to light a cigar, I let myself drop into my saddle and prepared to seek some more sheltered spot, shouting as I did so my intention to Maxime. He prepared to follow my example, and as he saw me light my cigar he shouted: "Give me one; I have been trying to light a cigarette all the morning, but it is so windy I can't do it. I have wasted all my matches."

I gave him a cigar and as I had a spring-flint-wheel and steel and used a scrap of tinder, I called him over to me and handed him the apparatus. As the flint-wheel revolved and produced a light shower of sparks, my horse reared and danced away about half a dozen yards, and there I stayed waiting until Maxime got a light. As he did so, the white cloud which accompanies a shell appeared over our heads. I shouted to him: "Shell!" and ducked immediately behind my horse, but he did not. The report came, and as my horse turned sharp and fled I saw poor Maxime struck fully in the chest by a fragment of the shell. His horse fell at the same time, and poor little Durand was dead. I thought immediately of our conversation of the previous night, went back to the spot, and took from the poor mangled body the chain, the locket and the image for Marie. The ghastly horror of the task baffles description, but for safety I put the chain round my own neck and wore it there during the rest of the war.

The Servo-Bulgarian campaign of '85 and '86 terminated, as you know, rather suddenly in the spring of the latter year, and as my mother, the only person interested in my movements, had received continual news of me through the editor of our paper and I had no sweetheart longing for a sight of me, before returning to America I went to Paris and from there took the train to Douai to perform the commission of poor little Maxime Durand. I arrived there on an exquisite spring morning and on my way passed the sign of "Larreze Restaurateur." Here, thought I, is where Maxime dined the night he came to say good-bye. I went in and while breakfasting engaged the old Breton in conversation. Could he direct me to the house of Nicholas Sterelle, I asked. Certainly, but Nicholas was dead; his daughter, however, Mme. Dufoure, lived next door to where Nicholas Sterelle had died, and no doubt I should like to see her. I asked who she was. It seemed that she had been engaged to a young Parisian journalist, a war correspondent, who had deserted her brutally. He had run away and had not returned. They did not know what paper he served or they would have inquired about him at its office. Meanwhile, Marie Sterelle had married his rival.

I rose and sought Marie and found, as Maxime had told me, a little narrow street, towards the top of which the name of "Sterelle" was inscribed over a shop whose shutters were closed. Next door to it a milliner's store inscribed "Dufoure" was brilliant with Paris novelties of two seasons ago. I went in to buy some *cravates*, and, whilst I was being served by a brisk and certainly most attractive little Frenchwoman, I said:

"Have I the pleasure of addressing Mme. Dufoure, *nee* Sterelle?" She answered in the affirmative. "Your name, Madame," said I, "has been mentioned to me by M'sieu Durand, whom I met recently in the East."

She grew very white and a hard look settled over her features as she answered:

"Ah, you knew Maxime Durand, who went out to the war. He has stayed there, I understand."

"Yes," I replied, "he has stayed there."

I found some difficulty in inducing her to permit me to talk about Maxime at all. When I said that he had once spoke to me *of her* it seemed only to anger her the more. Finally I said, with American bluntness: "You did not return Maxime's regard, his affection—"

"I do not know," she interrupted, "whether he is a friend of yours, but for four years, M'sieu, I was devoted to that man; he was to have married me when his position on his paper, of which I do not know even the name (for he never told me about himself), would justify him in doing so, but when his position became a good one and would have enabled him to marry me, he flung me aside like an old glove."

And though the little woman's bosom heaved with rage, the tremor of her lip told me that she was not so callous about it as she would have me believe. I asked her if I might be so indiscreet as to ask her the history of this event, as I had met M'sieu Durand and did not wish to have a false opinion of him. She told me that when Maxime had been ordered to the front he had come over from Arjenton, where he was then staying, and, instead of coming to see her, had engaged himself in a drunken brawl in the cabaret of Pere Larroze, that Pierre Dufoure had been present and had seen him exhibit and read aloud her last love-letters to him. There was no doubt about this, for M. Dufoure, whom she had since married, had quoted to her long passages therefrom, which left no room for doubt. He had never written to her or made any sign, and she had crushed him out of her heart and married M. Dufoure. True, M. Dufoure was rather old, and he himself, unfortunately, played part in the drunken brawl with which Maxime Durand had celebrated his farewell to Douai. This was his one fault, excepting, perhaps, a certain moroseness of temper. But she was his wife now, and it was not for a few days, a few weeks, a few months, a few years, but for all her life, and so she had sufficient self-respect to make the best of it. Yes, she admitted that she had loved Durand, but he had treated her shamefully, and she would not let the thought of him spoil her life.

At this moment a sour-looking, black-haired man entered the shop and said in sharp, coarse tones: "Madame Dufoure, I beg that you will attend to the business of the shop instead of standing chattering with strangers of whom you know nothing."

So this was her husband! The poor little woman, cowed by his manner, returned to her *comptoir* and I looked at the husband, to whom I remarked that I had finished my purchases. I thought for a moment—this is her husband, and she is doing her best to steer the frail bark of her happiness through the quicksands of a terrible future. Shall I leave her thus, strengthened in her attempt to do her duty by her belief in a dead man's perfidy, or shall I render her life one long dull regret by telling her the truth and turn her respect for her husband into hatred by a recital of what has evidently been his hellish treachery? I thought for an instant, and then I came away.

I took the next train to Paris, where I sought out his sister, his only surviving relative, the wife of a jeweler in the Palais Royal. To her, under the seal of secrecy for these reasons, which she as a sensible woman appreciated, I confided the story and the jewels, and Euphrasie Dufoure never knew—she never knew.

Tell me, did I do right or wrong?—Philadelphia Press.

THE FUTILE STRUGGLE.

How the Thin Grow Thinner and the Fat Accumulate More Weight.

There is no struggle in this world greater than that of a fat man trying to get thin, or a thin man trying to gain flesh. The fat man exercises and takes Russian baths to pull himself down; and when he stops for a week, he is stouter than ever.

The thin man furnishes himself with farinaceous food, and doesn't gain an ounce. He also abandons the luxury of tobacco, without the desired result. He takes Turkish baths that the reaction may build him up; but he has to give this practice up for lack of physique.

The fat man diets for a month and loses a pound; but by this time he feels so weak that he can not help indulging in two or three days' high living. At the end of the third day he is about two pounds heavier than when he began fasting.

In the morning he takes a pair of six-pound bells and whirls them about fifteen seconds, and believes he has been using them for five minutes. Then he works on a rowing-machine for awhile, which gives him an appetite for breakfast that puts more on him than the exercise has taken off. He reads all sorts of articles and follows all sorts of rules on the reduction of flesh; but he can no more grow thin than the thin man can grow fat.

When the fat man and the thin man meet, they envy each other.

"Oh, if I only had forty pounds of your flesh!" says the thin man, who looks like a pair of shears.

"How happy I'd be with about half your thinness!" replies the fat man, who loses his wind looking at the thin man.

The city fat man would walk twenty miles a day, he says, if he only lived in the country. He would wander down shady byways in the fresh open air, and revel in the beauty of his surroundings. He can't walk in the city, because it is so noisy and monotonous, and the streets are so crowded; and there is nothing to see, any how.

The country fat man says he would walk twenty miles a day if he only lived in the city. He would live in Harlem, and walk down-town and back every day and never take a car. He would also walk after dinner, because he could walk alone, and yet enjoy a sense of society and companionship on the sidewalks that are always in good condition. He could look at pictures and other interesting objects in shop windows, and if he became weary he could board a car. But the country! He can not walk there without walking alone and going crazy. If he goes out at night he is likely to trip and drive himself headfirst into a ditch; and even in daylight he is apt to go into the mud to his whiskers, because there are no walks.

So the city man doesn't walk because he doesn't live in the country, and the country man doesn't walk because he doesn't live in the city. And so they continue, in spite of all their theories and practice, to grow fat gracefully.—Puck.

ELIZABETH PEABODY.

The Woman Who Brought the Kindergarten System from Germany.

Miss Elizabeth Palmer Peabody is the oldest of the notable women of Boston. She was born in the State of Massachusetts in 1804, was educated in Salem, and in 1822 went to Boston as a teacher. Miss Peabody's has been a life of quiet, useful activity. She does not rank with the leaders in literature, but has contributed to the Dial Journal of Education and other publications, and is the author of "Records of a School" and a "Chronological History of the United States." She was the sister of Nathaniel Hawthorne's wife, and was interested in the evolution of the Concord philosophy from the rise of the system. Miss Peabody was one of the few persons interested in the "Fruitlands" experiment, where Emerson and Alcott and others did farm work and lived on fruits, vegetables, high thoughts and such scant diet.

Her life work has been, however, unique and quite apart from that of a majority of her friends. It was she who first brought to this country from Germany the Kindergarten system of teaching children, and to perfecting it, and other educational schemes. Miss Peabody has applied herself continually since her girlhood. She has done great good, and her advice and experience are respected by many of the earnest, younger generation. In matters of literature, however, Miss Peabody is still devoted to the favorites of her youth.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To Get Rid of Warts.

I removed a formidable wart from my daughter's hand by the application of simple lemon juice, which is an infallible cure. The wart requires saturating with the juice once or twice a day for three or four days, or about a week in some cases. The wart diminishes gradually, and disappears altogether, without pain, and leaving no mark, and without incurring any of the risks mentioned in connection with professional process. Another equally efficacious and harmless method is to saturate the wart with potato water daily for about a week; or, better still, with the froth to be obtained from the water while the potatoes are being boiled.—Good Housekeeping.

—She—"Mamma has given $25,000 to establish an old man's home. Isn't that nice, Charlie?" He (yearnfully)—"Very nice, but not so nice as if she would give that much to establish a young man's home, Fannie."—Washington Post.

—Gray's immortal "Elegy" occupied him for seven years.

COQUETTE.

I love her so!
She does not know
The ardor of my passion.
Though she's divine,
Such love as mine
Is sadly out of fashion.

She is so sweet!
But though discreet,
She's playful as a kitten,
And I can see
She'd laugh at me
If she knew how I'm smitten.

She'd laugh at me
I plainly see,
For love is out of fashion
With such as she,
She's fancy free,
And only plays with passion.

Yet, after all,
On earth's round ball
There's no one ranks above her,
I want her so!
By Jove! I'll go
And tell her how I love her!
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A BRAVE RUN FOR LIFE.

How John Colter Escaped a Terrible Death.

He Travels Naked for Seven Days Pursued by a Bloody and Relentless Foe and at Last Reaches a Place of Safety.

What is known as Lewis and Clarke's expedition to explore the Missouri river took place in the year 1805. It was manned by Captain Merriwether Clarke, three sergeants and seven soldiers of the United States army, accompanied by twenty-six other persons, among whom were a number of Frenchmen. Their adventures and discoveries are not of so much importance as the fact that John Colter and John Potts were members of the expedition. These two men were either discharged from the command, or after the expedition had returned to its starting place, went back into the Indian country on their own hook. This point, as well as the exact location of their adventures, appears to be clouded in doubt, although their encounter is fully authenticated. They were trapping beaver near the confluence of the Madison river with the Jefferson fork. The Blackfeet Indians were in that region and one of them had been killed by Lewis. Aware of the bitterness of Indian hostility Colter and Potts set their traps at night, drew them in each morning and lay concealed during the day.

They were examining their traps early one morning, in a creek which they were ascending in a canoe, when they suddenly heard a great noise, resembling the trampling of animals. But they could not ascertain the fact, as the high, perpendicular banks on each side of the river impeded their view. Colter immediately pronounced it to be occasioned by Indians, and advised an instant retreat, but was accused of cowardice by Potts, who insisted the noise was occasioned by buffaloes, and they proceeded on. In a few minutes afterwards their doubts were removed by the appearance of about five or six hundred Indians on both sides of the creek, who beckoned them to come ashore. As retreat was now impossible, Colter turned the head of the canoe to the shore. At the moment of its touching an Indian seized the rifle belonging to Potts. But Colter, who was a remarkably strong man, immediately retook it and handed it to Potts, who remained in the canoe, and upon receiving it, pushed off into the river. He had scarcely quitted the shore when an arrow was shot at him, and he cried out: "Colter, I am wounded." Colter remonstrated with him on the folly of attempting to escape and urged him to come ashore. Instead of complying, he instantly leveled his rifle at an Indian, and shot him dead on the spot.

This conduct, situated as he was, may appear to have been an act of madness; but it was doubtless the effect of sudden but sound enough reasoning; for if taken alive he must have expected to have been tortured to death, according to the Indian custom. And in this respect the Indians of this region excelled all others in the ingenuity they displayed in torturing their prisoners.

He was instantly pierced with arrows, so numerous that, to use the language of Colter, "he was made a riddle of."

They now seized Colter, stripped him entirely naked and began to consult on the manner in which he should be put to death. They were first inclined to set him up as a mark to shoot at; but the chief interfered, and, seizing him by the shoulder, asked him if he could run fast. Colter, who had been some time among the Kee Katsa, or Crow Indians, had, in a considerable degree, acquired the Blackfoot language, and was also well acquainted with Indian customs. He knew that he had now to run for his life, with the dreadful odds of five or six hundred against him, and these armed Indians. He therefore cunningly replied that he was a very bad runner, although, in truth, he was considered by the hunters as remarkably swift.

The chief now commanded the party to remain stationary, and led Colter out to the prairie three or four hundred yards and released him to save himself if he could. At that instant the war-whoop sounded in the ears of poor Colter, who, urged with the hope of preserving life, ran with a speed at which he himself was surprised. He proceeded towards Jefferson Fork, having to traverse a plain six miles in breadth, abounding with the prickly pear, on which he every instant was treading with his naked feet. He ran nearly half way across the plain before he ventured to look over his shoulder, when he perceived that the Indians were very much scattered and that he had gained ground to a considerable distance from the main body; but one Indian, who carried a spear, was much before all the rest, and not more than a hundred yards from him.

A faint gleam of hope now cheered the heart of Colter. He derived confidence from the belief that escape was within the bounds of possibility. But the confidence was nearly fatal to him, for he exerted himself to such a degree that the blood gushed from his nostrils, and soon almost covered the fore part of his body. He had now arrived within a mile of the river, when he distinctly heard the appalling sound of footsteps behind him, and every instant expected to feel the spear of his pursuer. He again turned his head and saw the savage not twenty yards behind him.

Determined, if possible, to avoid the expected blow, he suddenly stopped, turned around and spread out his arms. The Indian, surprised at the suddenness of the action and perhaps at the bloody appearance of Colter, also attempted to stop, but, exhausted with running, he fell while attempting to throw his spear, which stuck in the ground and broke in his hand. Colter instantly snatched up the pointed part, with which he pinned the Indian to the earth, and then continued his flight.

The foremost of the Indians, on arriving at the place, stopped until others came up to join them, and then gave a hideous yell. Every moment of this time was improved by Colter, who, although fainting and exhausted, succeeded in gaining the skirting of cottonwood trees on the borders of the fork, to which he ran and plunged into the river. Fortunately for him a little below this place was an island, against the upper point of which a raft of drift timber had lodged. He dived under the raft, and after several efforts got his head above water, among the trunks of trees covered over with smaller wood to the depth of several feet. Scarcely had he secured himself when the Indians arrived on the river, screeching and yelling, as Colter expressed it, "like so many devils."

They were frequently on the raft during the day and were seen through the chinks by Colter, who was congratulating himself on his escape, until the idea arose that they might set the raft on fire. In horrible suspense he remained until night, when hearing no more from the Indians, he dived from under the raft and swam instantly down the river to a considerable distance, when he landed and traveled all night. Although happy in having escaped from the Indians, his situation was still dreadful. He was completely naked under a burning sun, the soles of his feet were filled with the thorns of the prickly pear; he was hungry and had no means of killing game, although he saw abundance around him and was at a great distance from the nearest settlement. Almost any man but an American hunter would have despaired under such circumstances. The fortitude of Colter remained unshaken. After seven days of sore travel, during which he had no other sustenance than roots, he at length arrived at Lisa's Fort on the Big Horn branch of the Yellowstone river.—N. Y. Graphic.

MONTE CARLO SUICIDES.

Gamblers There Do Not Risk Such Big Stakes as in Days of Yore.

An American who has just returned from France says that the day he visited Monte Carlo happened to be the day on which the annual meeting of the shareholders occurred, and that after the meeting general gloom pervaded the entire surrounding atmosphere. It seems that the profit and loss account showed a profit indeed, but a profit very much less than had been the case in preceding years.

After paying the expenses of the establishment only £250,000, or $1,250,000, were left for those who held stock in the company. A few years ago the profits were double this sum. The change is owing, so it is said, to a growing conservatism among the gamblers, both men and women, who frequent this famous resort. There is just as much gambling as there ever was, but the gambling for enormously high stakes is not so frequent. Men and women now wager five-franc pieces instead of louis and bank-notes. One interesting fact is that the suicides are not as numerous as they used to be. There were nineteen suicides during the past year, men and women both driven to the taking away of their own lives because of despair over losing various divisions of the £250,000 profits of Monte Carlo. The previous year when the profits were £300,000 the suicides numbered twenty-five. The number of suicides and the profits of the establishment maintain a ratio, or seem to do so, from year to year. The proportion is about one suicide to every £12,000 profit to the gambling establishment, which means, of course, a corresponding amount of loss to the patrons.

A study of the interesting fluctuation of these suicides to correspond with the gambling-house profits would certainly have delighted Mr. Buckle.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Crab-Apple Preserves.

Crab-apple preserve is a pretty dish for either luncheon or the tea-table. To obtain it in perfection the following method is recommended: Pick the apples over carefully, leaving the stems on. Wipe them carefully and weigh them. To each pound of fruit allow three-quarters of granulated sugar. Put them into a preserving kettle with nearly enough water to cover them. When the skin is tender and easily pierced the apples are taken out and a syrup made with the water and sugar. When the syrup reaches the boiling point the apples are put back into the kettle, and the whole allowed to simmer until the apples are uniformly clear.

—A Yale graduate, who was a student about thirty years ago, said, in speaking of changes that had taken place since his time: "I never knew whether to attach any significance to it or not, but when I was there the law school adjoined the jail, the medical college was next the cemetery, and the divinity school was on the road to the poorhouse."

—"Another lie nailed," said a clerk as he nailed a "Selling Out at Cost" sign on the door.—Life.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - MARCH 29, 1889.

AN English syndicate has purchased 2,000,000 acres of land in New Mexico, and is now stocking it heavily with a view to running the largest grain farm in the world.

ONE Dr. Tere, in England, is advocating the sting of bees as a remedy for rheumatism. He declares that he has treated with success 173 cases, and has given in all 39,000 stings.

THE Tennessee legislature has under consideration and is reasonably certain to enact a registration bill and a ballot reform bill, incorporating the essential features of the Australian system.

THE new ballot reform bill before the New York legislature provides that employers must give their workmen two hours in which to vote on election day and also forbids their intimidation by pay envelopes or threats of closing.

THE Board of Pardons having refused to recommend commutation of the death sentence in the case of Mrs Sarah Whiteling, it is likely that she will be hanged. She deliberately poisoned her husband and two children and certainly deserves severe punishment.

ONE of the last acts of the Democratic land commissioner to set aside a claim of land grabbers and restore 3,000,000 acres in Arizonia to settlement. One of the first acts of his Republican successor will probably be to reverse this decision. Look out for the land thieves the next four years.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., has had a social and municipal revolution in the past week. A vigorous enforement of the prohibitory law has sent a dozen liquor-dealers to prison for long terms, besides imposing on them a fine of $100 for every glass of intoxicants they have been convicted of vending. Three dozen others await speedy trial.

THE new anti-bribery law in Indiana contains the provision that when an attempt is made in any way to influence the vote of a citizen, he may bring a civil suit, and, upon proving the charge, recover damages to the amount of not more than $500. A witness of an attempted bribery may bring suit and recover damages to the extent of one-half that sum.

IN a circular recently issued the Reform Club of New York expresses its readiness to send anywhere in the State "speakers fully competent, able and willing to discuss the tariff question in its various branches." Such important missionary work ought not to be confined to New York. Very likely upon application the club would extend its good offices to Pennsylvania.

JOHN H. HOLLANDER, an American resident of Gautemala, recently swore that United States Minister Hall and officers of the Guatemalan Government received over $2,000 apiece by a fraudulent issue of bonds of that Republic. He was prosecuted by his accusers, put in jail and has appealed to the State Department at Washington for protection.

THE President on Monday issued a proclamation opening to settlement all that portion of Oklahoma Territory covered by the bill passed during the last hours of the Fiftieth Congress. The land thus opened to settlement embraces nearly 2,000,000 acres. The proclamation has been nearly ready for a week or ten days but the pressure of other matters prevented its completion.

GOVERNOR BEAVER, of this State was assaulted in the Riggs House in Washington on Wednesday last, by Major John T. Armes, a retired army officer who attempted to pull the Governor's nose. The Governor struck at Armes with his crutch but missed him, when they were parted by the by-standers. The affair grew out of a misunderstanding between the two gentlemen on inauguration day.

THE new Senate stands 39 Republicans to 37 Democrats, the eight new Senators from the Dakotas, Montana and Washington to be added by December. The Republicans in the House have a majority of three, but the new States will add five representatives in time for the regular session in December. The Democrats claim that they can capture the Legislature of Montana, but even in that event the next Senate would stand 45 to 39.

SENATOR RUTAN at Harrisburg on Tuesday severely criticised the State administration's extravagance, in a speech on a bill asking for two more clerks for the Department of Internal Affairs. Mr. Rutan said the clerks were becoming very numerous in the departments, and that, under Governor Beaver in 1888, the State's expenses were $187,000 greater than under Governor Pattison in 1886. As a citizen and as a politician Mr. Rutan protested against this, saying that it was getting close to that season of the year when the Democrats would be asking some awkward questions on this same subject.

GEOLOGIST ASHBURNER has submitted to the Geological Survey a report on the coal production of the country which is full of matter for thought. The output of all kinds of coal in 1888 was 145,163,744 net tons, worth $201,189,086. This is an increase of about 15,000,000 over the product of the previous year. Every State except three show an increase in production. Of course, Pennsylvania has an immense lead over any other; in fact, our own State produces a little more than one-half of all the coal mined in the United States. Ohio comes next, followed very closely by Illinois, which is in turn followed by West Virginia and Iowa. The smallest producer is Idaho, which mined only 600 tons.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE STANLEY MATTHEWS, of the United States Supreme Court, died at his home in Washington, on last Friday morning, after a long illness, aged 64 years. Judge Matthews was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced until the breaking out of the rebellion when he accepted a Lieutenant Colonel's commission and entered the service and was afterward promoted to a Colonelcy. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench by Hayes, but his nomination was not acted on. He took his seat in 1881 on President Garfield's renomination, which was confirmed by the Senate May 12. Under the laws governing the pension list of the Supreme Court a member of that tribunal must have reached seventy years and served ten years on the Bench before he can avail himself of the $10,000 a year retired compensation for life. Justice Matthews lacked five years of the requisite age and two years of the term of office. He was always recognized as an able and successful lawyer, but at the time of his appointment to the Supreme Bench, it was charged that his appointment was due to the influence of Jay Gould. His remains were laid to rest at Glendale, Ohio, on Monday.

LET us see how Civil Service Reform worked under Cleveland. In the Treasury Department, of the 1,670 employes on the pay-rolls March 4, last, 1,230, receiving $1,885,000 annual pay, were appointed prior to March 4, 1885, and only 440, receiving $878,340 annual pay, were appointed during Mr. Cleveland's administration. In the Interior department there were 1,674 "holdovers," having $2,000,000 annual pay, and only 456, appointees of Mr. Cleveland's administration, drawing but $550,000 annual pay. In the postoffice department there were 448 "holdovers," with an aggregate salary of $550,000, and 143 Cleveland appointees, with an aggregate salary of $175,000. These are the three most important departments in Washington. They probably employ four-fifths of all the persons in the Government service at Washington. And yet it will be seen from the above figures—which were compiled by the New York *Herald* from the official records—that removals during Mr. Cleveland's term were scarcely more numerous than they would naturally have been if his predecessor had been of the same party.

THE Australian ballot system says the Philadelphia *Times* has already been embodied in the laws of several of the States. Similar bills are now under consideration in the Legislatures of several others, Pennsylvania among the number. The proposed law was introduced into the State Senate at Harrisburg by Senator Macfarlane, of this city, and into the House by Representative Baker, of Delaware county. The proposed act embodies two vital principles—the absolute secrecy of the ballot, the voter being completely insolated from all others while preparing his ballot, and the printing of the tickets by the State, thus not only enabling a poor man to be candidate, but destroying the pretext under which the corrupt use of money at elections is at present excused and tolerated.

The passage of this act, while involving some additional expense at the onset, would doubtless greatly promote purity at elections. The bill should become a law before the Legislature adjourns. Any system that will eliminate the party heeler and the corrupt use of money at our elections is worth adoption, even though the expense to the State be considerable at first.

WHEN ambitious statesmen says the New York *World* crowded upon each other's heels in an attempt to force themselves into President Harrison's Cabinet it was thought that the lowest depth of the office-seeking mania had been reached.

But there is a lower depth. It was struck on Monday by two Republican lawyers—one of them an "ex-jurist"—who announced themselves as "candidates" for the vacant seat upon the Bench of the United States Supreme Court, while the body of the dead Justice Matthews as yet unburied!

The indelicacy of a pushing self-candidacy for this exalted judicial station would be great at any time. To break through the funeral procession that marks the vacancy, with a "claim" for the place which is yet hardly cold, is worse than indecent.

A man who will put himself forward for a Supreme Court Judgeship by that act advertises his unfitness for the high office. And yet it will not be strange to see a scramble for it by the corporation lawyers and the political judges out of a job.

THERE appears to be some trouble in the Republican camp about the appointment of a postmaster in Philadelphia. Postmaster General Wanamaker, has offered the position to John Field a well-known merchant and business man of that city, while Senator Quay has seemed to favor the appointment of William Leeds, a well-known political boss of that city. The business men of the city are elated over the selection of Mr. Field, while the political heelers and strikers are up in arms and are uttering protests loud and deep over the Postmaster General's selection. The true inwardness of the selection may not, however, appear on the surface as it may be one of the methods of Senator Quay, who is well versed in all kinds of political trickery, to escape taking sides between rival political factions in that city. It has raised quite a row among the Republicans of the Quaker City, with the Democrats as spectators enjoying the fun.

THE employes of the blast furnace of the Pottsville iron and steel company were notified on Tuesday of a 5 per cent. reduction in wages, to take effect April 1. And this is done in less than a month after the inauguration of the party that was to give the big end of the high tariff to keep up the wages of the workingmen. It takes the people a long time to learn but in the course of human events they will finally get it hammered into them that a war tariff in peace times is the grandest swindle of the age.

The $25,000,000 Salt Trust.

Speculative greed does not appear to have been discouraged by the failure of the latest combination of capital and credit to control the prices of commodities. The collapse of the Copper Syndicate has hardly ceased to excite comment before it is proposed to make war upon the resourses of nature and the laws of trade in a gigantic conspiracy to corner the world's supplies of salt. It has been stated that the ring in process of formation for this purpose will be able to command a capital of $25,000,000. The object of the combination, as explained by its promoters, is to insure "liberal dividends to the capital invested," and at the same time to benevolently afford the best quality of salt at "reasonable prices" to consumers.

So long as partial and unjust laws do not interfere with free competition consumers can well afford to laugh at all such conspiracies to enhance the cost of the necessaries of living. A combination like this may temporarily limit supply and force up prices, but failure has been written upon the history of every similar scheme to defeat the laws of trade. It is only under a system of "protection" which sacrifices the general welfare to the interests of a few that a ring for limiting and controlling the supply of a prime necessary of existance can hope to achieve even a partial success.

When production is stimulated by the tariff lure of enormous profits the supply soon outstrips the demand, and prices decline in the reactionary movement until they reach a lower level than that which existed before the formation of the conspiracy. The Copper Combination is now undergoing this process, and no one can predict how low the price of copper may fall in the general markets before the normal relations between supply and demand shall have been restored.

In the limited market controlled by a tariff system like ours, however, the capitalists who have gathered large winnings in a conspiracy against trade can readily combine to limit production until the demand shall have overtaken the supply. They can afford to close their mines and mills for a time and expend a portion of their gains in awaiting the turn in the market. On the other hand, the workingmen in their employment, whose capital is their daily labor, cannot wait. To them this waiting process means loss of employment, privation and attendant demoralization. Indeed, in this consists the the peculiar iniquity of these industrial conspiracies. The masses of consumers can accommodate themselves in some degree to the vicissitudes in prices produced by this system, but to the workingmen who are directly affected it is pitiless in its cruelty.

In deprecating the ominous appearance of the Salt Trust upon the horizon of trade the New York *Tribune* presents a table to show how much the price of Michigan salt has declined in the last twenty years under the influence of Protection. The *Tribune* might as well array tables showing the decline of beef, pork and nearly all other commodities from inflation prices and attribute the result to the tariff. In this downward range of prices the chief factors are in the improved processes of production and in the marvelous development of the means of distribution, not only in this country but throughout the world; but these weighty factors the tariff organ leaves wholly out of the account. Cheap as salt has become in the world's markets, the tariff system deprives American consumers of the full benefit of the reduction. In spite of a duty of 70 per cent., foreign salt is imported in considerable quantities, and upon its cost is adjusted the price of the domestic article. Now it is proposed to take advantage of the tariff in order to form a gigantic Salt Monopoly. As honest and brave old Tom Benton used to exclaim, the tax upon salt is "a crime against human nature."—*Phila. Record.*

Somewhat Confusing.

The mind is somewhat confused by the details of the combination of the three principal steel-producing companies of Illinois. In one part of the report it is stated that by this consolidation local competition will be destroyed and a better price realized for rails. This is clear enough. Local competition is all there is in the way. Foreign competition is sufficiently restrained by the high tariff on steel rails, which we learned last fall was intended to enable the mill-owners to pay higher wages to their laborers. This being the chief object which protected manufacturers have ever before them, we are bound to conclude that they are destroying local competition by this trust with the same end in view.

It is this conviction which renders it impossible for us to understand what is said in another part of the report. It is said that a reduction of expenses also is to follow. Clerk hire is to be cut down, rent is to be lowered, and commissions to agents will be less. Nothing is said of the reduction of the wages of laborers, but as that is in line with the general program it will, doubtless, follow. By these means, one dollar per ton is to be saved. As the three mills turn out nearly a million of tons per year, they are about to save a million of dollars, besides what they make in putting up the price.

We can not understand why these companies, now that they are able to pay more wages, are making arrangements to pay less. If this is persisted in, what becomes of the argument that protection makes wages higher?—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

"OUTSIDE of the United States," says Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, "prices of crude iron have advanced materially and the tendency is decidedly upward, while in the United States there is quietness, and if there is any tendency it is not, at least, toward any marked increase in prices." In Great Britain "the cost of production is increased by the enhanced value of the raw ironstone, the cost of the labor in smelting, and the higher price of coal and coke. All around there has been an increase in wages owing to the operation of the slidiing scales. * * * In the United States, on the other hand, every condition is the opposite of this. The stocks of pig iron, instead of decreasing, have been increasing. * * * Wages have decreased here, instead of increasing, as they have in England. The reductions of wages since the first of the year in the valleys of Pennsylvania, east and west, are well known." The workingman would like the Republican newspapers to tell the cause of this deplorable condition of affairs in the iron trade in this country. Isn't the tariff high enough, or is it too high? Which is which?

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at the drug store of E. James, and W. McAteer of Loretto.

THE bill granting to women a right to vote in municipal elections and for excise officers failed to pass the New York Assembly on Monday.

The Punishment of Crime.

There is a law not enacted by legislative bodies that punishment shall follow crime. Criminals do not stand on ceremony or consult the finer feelings of their victims when engaging in their schemes. No crime is too outrageous for them to attempt if the fear of punishment is removed, and absolutely no tenderness or delicacy of theirs is tolerated between them and the ends they desire. The tender hearted villian is no villian, the gentlemanly assassin has no existance, the patient, forbearing, gentle wife beater is extinct, and the good and loving defamer of virtue and traducer of character has long since taken passage on some idle dreamship. The fact that crime fears nothing but punishment is as old as evil. The fact that punishment should follow crime is as patent as daylight. But during the last century the reaction from the barbaric cruelty hitherto practised by the law's executors has lessened the penalties of, and increased the tendencies to, crime. The restraint of the church since the days of the reformation has been less upon certain classes, who would be otherwise easily tempted.

The foolish softheartedness which has developed among a class of people with good intentions, but with little knowledge of bad human nature, has succeeded in enforcing the demand for milder penalties, until to-day many penal institutions are palaces of idle rest, which criminals do not dread, and wherein vagabonds solicit and receieve a glorious vacation from the burdens of a working life—well housed, well fed and well attended. Sure of food, shelter, raiment, medical attendance and quiet, they fear no seclusion imposed by Judge and jury, and if detected in crime take the inevitable consequence of conviction as a temporary change of conditions which might be a thousand times worse and from which they will reappear upon the scene of former unlawful exploits, reenforced with health, the knowledge gained by experience, and the plans for new conquests which have hatched within prison walls, aided by the warmth of ease and restful surroundings. The time is rapidly coming when law-abiding citizens will demand the enforcement of severer penalties. Criminals dread nothing so much as a bodily pain. The penalty that demands the whipping of a wife beater will reduce that increasing brutality infinitely more than modern imprisonment, while for the punishment of other crimes against the peace and bodily comfort of individuals something that implies bodily discomfort must be provided with which to threaten the brutes that respect no law and thrive on moral suasion.—*Albany Express.*

The Tithe Riot in Wales.

Among the movements for self-government now being made in Europe none is deserving of more consideration than the agitation among the Welsh people. To-day Wales is quite as much under serfdom as it was centuries ago. The minority which rules the land is alien to the vast majority in religion, language and manners. The Church establishment exists for this minority alone; it monopolizes all the offices in the country, and not only exacts unfair rents from the tenantry but inflicts on them the worst oppression. Since the extension of the suffrage three years ago a new development has shown itself among the people, and a national council corresponding to the Irish National League has made itself heard in demands for the recognition of Welsh rights and the redress of Welsh wrongs.

The leading demand is for the establishment of the Church of Wales, the objectionable feature in this institution being the tithes payable to the Anglican clergy. The Welsh farmers do not refuse to pay tithe to the Church so long as the law gives it the Church, though they have asked that the clergy should bear, in common with the landlord and tenant, their fair share in the burden of agricultural depression; but, as nonconformists, they naturally protest the justice of the payment of this impost to a Church whose services they never attend, and hold that the tithes should be devoted to national purposes only. Christ's Church in Oxford is largely supported by the tithes wrung from Welsh farmers; often too, by the aid of a bailiff and a district warrant.

The land question in Wales also bears a striking resemblance to that of Ireland. Agriculture is the sole industry of great districts, and yet there is as much social, political and religous severance between the landlord and tenant class as there is in Ireland. The landlord speaks English and the tenant speaks Welsh. The former exacts, in many cases a rent which the land has not earned, and so the farming credit and capital of large masses of tenantry have been exhausted. Wholesale political eviction, the efforts to substitute church for chapel tenants, insecurity of tenure, and refusal to compensate for agricultural improvements, all intensify the bitterness of the situation and suggest the prospect of an agitation of a very important character.

Grounds of Removal.

The Postmaster General is quoted as saying, immediately after a recent cabinet meeting, that "it will be the policy of this administration to let postmasters serve out their terms unless sufficient reasons are given for their removal." As to what constitutes such reasons, no specific information was given, although Mr. Wanamaker repeated that if "inefficiency or incompetency cannot be shown a postmaster will be allowed to serve out his term."

On the other hand Congressman Payson, of Illinois, claims to have secured the removal of Postmaster Reno, at Pontiac, in his State, and the appointment of "a Union soldier" in his place, upon the explicit charge that the incumbent had been an offensive partisan. Mr. Reno, it appears, is the editor of a Democratic organ, a member of the County Committee, the "leading Democratic organizer of his county" and has been "conspicuous in public meetings and at conventions, and on election day peddled Democratic tickets at the polls."

This is the sort of "pernicous activity" that Thomas Jefferson condemned in public servants. He held it both unseemly and dangerous to the freedom of elections. Other Democratic statesmen of an early and a later day have complained of and denounced such active interference in political affairs by Federal officials as is ascribed to Ex-Postmaster Reno. Democrats who are honest men will not approve or condone in their own partisans what they condemn in their opponents.

But if the Republican Administration shall remove Democratic office-holders for "offensive partisanship" it cannot consistently tolerate similar conduct in its own appointees. Let us see how the good Mr. Harrison and the truly good Mr. Wanamaker will manage this side of the question.—*N. Y. World.*

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Trial bottle free at the drug store of E. James, and W. W. McAteer of Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The Pennsylvania coal company have decided to shut down their fifteen collieries about Scranton at once. This will affect nearly two thousand men.

—About 3,000 brakes have been invented and patented. One of the latest is described as beautifully simple in its working. Push a button and the brakes are set on the entire train.

—David Conrad, proprietor of the Hotel Conrad at Canton, O., was recently buncoed out of $3,000 by two men giving the names of Umberhour and Cliffe. They got off safely with the money.

—Tompkins Warner, a farmer of Rochester, N. Y., 70 years of age, fell into his hog pen on Monday morning and was nearly devoured by the animals. He was decrepid and could not defend himself.

—At Chicago, Saturday evening, Police Lieutenant Beckwith and a thief named Jerry Sullivan fired several shots at each other, two of the bullets striking children and perhaps fatally injuring them. Sullivan was finally captured.

—A peculiar accident happened to Wm. Fisher, a Limia, O., youth. He was standing under a street lamp, when the glass broke. He looked upward to see what was the matter, when a large fragment of glass hit him in the eye, cutting the ball nearly in two.

—A. J. Pettit, an aged citizen of West Finley township, Washington county, was found dead in the road about one and a half miles from Fm l Intent, last Thursday morning. He had broken his neck by a fall from his wagon while on his way home from Claysville. His horses stood by the body of their master until it was found, fully 12 hours.

—A peculiar accident was met with last week by Oliver Tucker, whose home is at Eldersville, this State. He was climbing a tree, when it split, allowing him to drop into the opening, which closed upon him, crushing him terribly. One of his eyes was squeezed from its socket. At last accounts the unfortunate man was living, but in a most critical condition.

—In the largest jewelry shops in New York, where $5,000 worth of gold is used a day, the gold is not weighed out to the workmen, and nothing but the honesty of the employes prevents loss. But while the gold is allowed to be thus exposed, tobacco has to be locked up because it has been found that the man who would not steal a grain of his employer's gold, would not hesitate to appropriate his neighbor's tobacco.

—As a passenger train from Claremont to Concord, New Hampshire, was nearing Mount Sunapee on Friday afternoon, the engineer saw a man near the track wildly waving his hands as if signaling the train. The train was stopped near where the man stood. When it had come to a standstill the man deliberately placed a revolver to his head and shot himself dead. He turned out to be Horace Palmer, thirty years old and a farmer working for Mr. Lear at Sutton. No cause assigned.

—A probably fatal shooting case, the parties to which are children aged 7 and 6 years respectively, occurred in Pottsville, Pa., on last Sunday afternoon. John Dietrick and Charles Day were playing together at the home of the former when they found a revolver in a closet. Dietrick pointed the weapon at Day when it was discharged, the 32 calibre ball entering the latter's nose, passing down through the roof of the mouth into the throat. A surgeon probed for the ball, but was unable to locate it.

—"Buddy" Lee, a colored puddler, was shot in the mouth and instantly killed at Pittsburg early last Sunday morning by Charles Allen, also colored, in front of "Yellow Row," a disreputable house. Allen was intoxicated, and imagined that Lee had insulted his wife. He found Lee standing on the sidewalk, and, without a moment's warning, shot him dead. Allen then fled, and has not been captured. Shortly after the murder the police raided the house and captured eight men and four women.

—In a cave on the western side of Bears' Mountain, overlooking the Cumberland Narrows, near Cumberland, Md., a boy named Daniel Scraun last Saturday evening found a human skeleton. Upon investigation it proved to be the remains of John Hodel, an inventor, who seven years ago next Friday left his home in a fit of despondency, and had not since been heard from. He had invented a clock of wonderful workmanship and resembling the Strasburg clock, but it failed of success financially.

—John Norris, of Wilkesgarre, Pa., a thrifty Austrian, who has no faith in Savings Banks, entrusted $1,255 to his wife for safe keeping. She sewed the money up in her petticoat, which she wore during the day time and at night placed under her pillow. During the absence of Norris from his home on Sunday night three masked men entered the wife's bedroom, gagged her, stole the petticoat and the money, and made good their escape. A neighbor named Wm. Standish has been arrested on suspicion, and Mrs. Norris identifies him as one of the thieves.

—Three small boys were discovered lying in an engine cab in the Pennsylvania Railroad yard, on Friday morning, in Jersey City. When ordered to leave they locked the door and threatened to start the engine. It had about 150 pounds of steam pressure in the boiler and there was danger of its exploding. Switches were turned so that if the engine started it would run of the track and the wheels were blocked so that it could not back up. Policemen were then sent for to dislodge the boys. The boys met them with showers of stones and coal. The policemen drew their revolvers and charged on them. A short hand-to hand battle followed, ending in the arrest of the boys.

—On last Sunday morning about eleven o'clock thirty-five out of 160 boys at the House of Refuge, Cincinnati, O., made a break for liberty. They were from 10 to 15 years old and were under four leaders, the chief of whom was a negro boy. These boys when it came time for them to retire to their rooms preparatory for dinner, instead of doing so marched in a body, armed with baseball bats, to the front entrance, where they found four guards stationed. They demanded free passage, but were driven back. Then they used bats and rocks and broke several windows. The noise attracted the attention of the police, and fifteen officers were sent to the place. The four ringleaders were locked in their rooms and quiet was restored. The four leaders made a similar attempt to escape once before.

—An old Dutch doctor named Sturfle Setzer, who lived in Franklin county, Ga., was the subject of a strange visitation. His house was situated about a half a mile from the graveyard, out of which a brilliant light would rise night after night, and passing over the tree tops settle over his house and remain stationary for a time, when it would again rise above the trees and sweep through the air in the direction from whence it came and sink into the earth at the graveyard. On the night of Setzer's death it shone more brilliantly than ever before—it hovered over the house for a long time, and as the dying man drew his last breath it arose in the air, and, like a flaming meteor, moved swiftly to the graveyard, sunk into the earth and was never seen again. There are many who witnessed this strange phenomena and saw the blazing specter on the very night the old Dutch doctor died.

FOSTER & QUINN,

SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 AND 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA,

Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Silks, a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d' Alma, Armmes and Nuns' Veilings, colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in all styles. Dress Buttons and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different styles, Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamburg Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

☞ ***GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.***

—In a tenement-house in Worcester, Mass., on last Sunday afternoon Albert Lindstrom shot Emily Schenckle, mortally wounding her, and then, with the same weapon, put a bullet into his own head, causing instant death. The woman was his sweetheart, whom he had followed from Sweden. She had grown indifferent and finally flatly refused to marry. She had an interview with him Saturday, in which she agreed to meet him Sunday and pay him $30 of the $60 he had advanced to pay her passage across the water. She appeared to keep her engagement and met Lindstrom. The tragedy followed.

Whiskey Kills.

How often are we yet to be told that whiskey kills? Arsenic kill; opium kills, and so do hundreds of other good remedies kill if *abused* instead of *used*. But ask the question, "Will whiskey cure?" "Yes!" is the positive reply of the most eminent physicians of all the land. Disease steals into your system like a sneak thief into your house, and often by neglecting a bad cold, we end our days in lingering, and wishing for health—when, indeed, *one* bottle of *Pure Whiskey* or *Brandy* would have cured the cold. Such goods may be scarce, but they *can be* found at Max Kleins, 82 Federal street, Allegheny. His "Silver Age" is the only whisky endorsed by the doctors. You can get the pure Guckenheimer, Finch or Gibson Rye at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00 Send for price list.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN PITTSBURGH.

JOS. FLEMING,

No. 84 MARKET ST.

Having had for a number of years a fair share of the patronage of the good people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, I take this opportunity to say, with increased facilities and stock, I am better prepared than ever to solicit their orders, either wholesale or retail, in any way relating to the drug trade, and by accuracy, neatness and promptness, and prices lower than ever, I hope to merit their continued favors. I have constantly in stock a full line of DRUGS, TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES for ladies and gents, BANDAGES, FAMILY SYRINGES, HAIR, NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES. All the leading PROPRIETARY MEDICINES of the day, COD LIVER OIL PREPARATIONS, MALT EXTRACTS. For medical purposes there is no better, purer, older whiskey sold to-day anywhere than the pure eight-year-old Guckenheimer Whiskey I am selling at $1 for full quart bottles, or six bottles for $5. The only wines that should be used for medical purposes are the pure California Port, Sherry Muscatel, Angelica, and Sweet and Dry Catawba that I am now selling.

Send for price list of Wines and Liquors, mailed free to any address. The money must accompany all orders for wines or liquors, as we do not send any goods C. O. D.

JOSEPH FLEMING & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
PITTSBURG, PA.
412 MARKET ST. Cor. of the Diamond.

Jan. 25, 1889.—1yr.

THE STERLING CO.

Manufacturers of

THE STERLING PIANOS,

WHICH FOR

Quality of Tone, Beauty of Design, FINISH and adaptability for standing in Tune have no equal.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years

And satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.

Also Manufacture the WORLD-RENOWNED

STERLING ORGAN
Factories, Derby, Conn.

Boy—Mother, since I have been using *Wolff's Acme Blacking* my shoes wear longer than ever before, and I never get my feet wet, but I do not think they look as smooth as when I first used it.

Mother—Indeed, my son, I am sorry you are so careless. You forget that even a good thing is only good when properly used. You have not even looked at the directions, for they are yet around the neck of the bottle. Now you must read them, and they will get you out of your trouble. Your father and I keep our shoes in elegant order by its use. I use it about once a month and papa about once a week.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Is wonderful; preserving and Waterproofing any leather; giving it a deep, rich black lustre which lasts a week. *Don't use oftener.* Do not confound ACME Blacking with any other. Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c. Try it on your Harness.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

MARVELOUS

MEMORY

DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefitted. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, N. Y., Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post free by Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

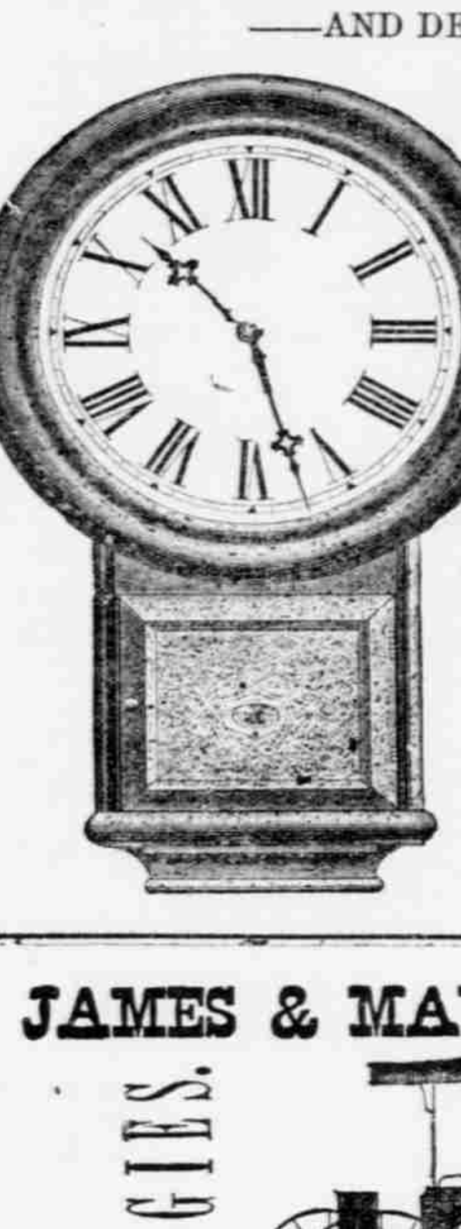
Feb. 22, 1889.—3m.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks,

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches

In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED ☜

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.–tf.

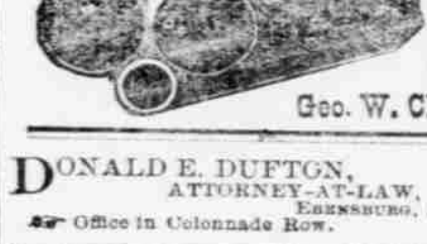
JAMES & MAYER BUGGY CO.

BUGGIES.
CARRIAGES.

Manufacture THE Vehicle for the

FARMERS' & MERCHANTS' USE.

The most Stylish, Best finished and Most durable medium priced VEHICLES ever offered in America.
Send for full Illustrated Catalogue,
57, 59 and 61 Elm Street,
CINCINNATI, Ohio.



Our New Combination Shot Gun and Rifle.

We have the best three barrel combination gun made. A good Breech-loader for $8.50. We want to place one of these $8.50 guns in every town and offer a sample free. OUR EMPEROR GUNS are [illegible] and the best variety in the market. If in want of Guns, Rifles, Waltham Watches or Sporting Goods send us your address and [illegible] OUR MAN ON THE ROAD will call on you. Send 25 cts. for a One Mile Cartridge Wallet.

Geo. W. Claflin & Co., 54 & 56 Duane St., New York.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
☞ Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office on Centre street, near High

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

DR. OLDSHOE,
534 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.

ESTABLISHED 1872.	ESTABLISHED 1888.
Johnston, Buck & Co.	Carrolltown Bank,
BANKERS.	Carrolltown, Pa.
Ebensburg, Penn'a.	
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.	T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of a general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON BUCK & CO.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND
HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.
Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,
663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [illegible]

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - MARCH 29, 1889.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Spades will soon be trump.

—Next Monday will be all fools day.

—This is a good time to trim your trees.

—For sale a Jersey bull calf by G. Huntley.

—A slight rain fell on Wednesday afternoon.

—A large number of our residents are moving.

—The time for house cleaning will soon be at hand.

—Hunt up your garden tools and prepare for garden making.

—Mr. Pierce Lacy, of Loretto, was in town on Wednesday.

—The legal season for trout fishing is from April 15 to July 15.

—Mr. John D. Thomas, of the Brunswick Hotel, Carrolltown, was in town on Tuesday.

—Mr. George Huntley, of this place, has made fifty gallons of maple syrup up to date.

—When you want job printing of any kind done give the FREEMAN a trial. Prices reasonable.

—Mr. Frank Gurley, who had been visiting friends in Pittsburg, returned home on Monday.

—The examinations are being held during the present week in the public schools of this place.

—Our readers are requested to watch for the "ad" of Ebensburg's Bargain Store next week.

—The newly elected school directors will not take their seats until the first Monday in June.

—Mrs. John A. O'Hara, on Friday last, moved into their former home, opposite the Catholic church.

—Mr. Wm. Kelly, Carrolltown's enterprising marble cutter, was a visitor to our town on Wednesday.

—The State Agricultural Board's report says that one-third of the farm land area of the State is untilled.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona are now running nine nine hours a day and a half holiday on Saturday.

—Mrs. Lucy Storm, wife of Mr. George Storm, the artist, who is well known in this county, died recently in New York city.

—Hon. A. A. Barker is reported a being ill at Washington and will be compelled to abandon his cotemplated trip to the South.

—Mrs. R. E. Jones moved into the dwelling part of her new building on Wednesday and will occupy the store room next week.

—Mr. Christian Shinefelt, on Tuesday moved into his property on Julian street, recently purchased from Mr. T. B. O'Hara.

—Ex-Sheriff John Ryan, who was repruted to be seriously ill at his home in Johnstown, is improving and will soon be about again.

—Dr. T. J. Davison to-day (Thursday) moved into the West ward, into the house formerly occupied by Mr. Christian Shinefelt.

—Mr. James Wilson of Portage, has removed to Latrobe, Westmoreland county, where he will run an engine in the steel works.

—M. S. Hardman, a Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman, was fatally injured by falling from a train near Greensburg, Pa., on Tuesday.

—McDonald at Loretto keeps constantly on hands the best codfish, mackeral, herring, cheese, etc., at lowest prices for spot cash or trade.

—Mrs. Charles Burns, of Altoona, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Bender, of the Cambria House, this place, the present week.

—A bill in the Legislature proposed to make the legal bushel of potatoes weigh 54 pounds and the legal bushel of clover seed weigh 60 pounds.

—Mr. W. B. Miller, of Groton, Dakota, nephew of Colonel Miller, proprietor of the Blair House, this place, is visiting friends here the present week.

—John Sprout, of Altoona, was drowned on Tuesday of last week by falling in a dam while attempting to cross over the breast while the water was high.

—John E. DuBois, the lumber king of DuBois, put in about 35,000,000 feet of logs during the past winter, three fourths of which is pine, and the balance hemlock.

—The bird house erected on Julian street at the Central Hotel, is the work of Mr. Jacob Burkey who cannot be excelled as a mechanic when it comes down to fine work.

—On the authority of the *Scientific American*, it is stated that up to January 1, 1889, 4,161 patents for car couplings had been issued from the United States Patent Office.

—Sheriff Stineman has rented what is known as the Collins property on Centre street and will in a short time remove his family and household treasures to this place.

—Lost, a short time ago on the road between O'Hara's mill and Ebensburg, a black cashmere shawl. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the post office.

—Mr. David Warren, proprietor of the new Ebensburg bargain store, is doing a good business, and is always ready and willing to show goods. Call and see his stock.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—A well-dressed tramp printer by the name of R. E. Rhodes was struck by Eastern express near George's station, Westmoreland county, on Thursday night last and ground to pieces.

—William Carney, Jr., was arrested on Tuesday last and gave bail for a hearing this (Thursday) afternoon, charged by H. J. Crouse with furnishing liquor to his son Herman, who is a minor.

—The iron manufacturing firms of McLanahan, Smith & Company and the Hollidaysburg Iron Company, both of Hollidaysburg, have reduced the wages of their puddlers from $3.75 to $3.50 per ton.

—Governor Beaver has appointed Judge Neale, of Armstrong, Judge Mitchell, of Tioga, and Judge Hunter, of Westmoreland, to name the members of a commission to examine applicants for mine inspectors.

—Miss Mary E. Davis has removed her millinery store to her new room formerly occupied by Mr. David E. Evans, on High street, which has been recently remodled and improved and is an attractive business place.

—Miss Annie McMullen lost two fingers by a clipping at the new Altoona Silk Mill on Monday. This is the first accident at the mill since the opening day, January 15 last. Miss McMullen was engaged at the thread spinning machines.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—The first thunder of the season in this place was heard on Wednesday.

—Among the tavern licenses granted in Hollidaysburg on Tuesday last was that of James Gromiller, who four years ago was foreman in the FREEMAN office; among those refused is John Fitzharris, formerly landlord of the Central Hotel in this place, and John L. Schroth, a former resident of Carrolltown.

—The residence of John McArthur and the house of John H. Long, in Altoona, were destroyed by fire on last Saturday night. Loss on first named building, $3,000, on which there was no insurance. The Long property was occupied by Harry Farber, whose furniture was destroyed. Insured for $1,000.

—McDonald at Loretto has just received his first instalment of spring goods and the prices cannot be beat in the county. 20 yards plaid dress goods, $1; 16 yards plain dress goods, $1; 16 yards gingham, $1; 12 yards shirting, $1; 8 yards Kentucky jean, $1; 8 yards good ticking, $1, and all other goods at city prices for spot cash or trade.

—The doctors and scientific men of Scranton are interested in a peculiar case which developed in that city on Thursday. A week ago Chas. Nier ran a needle into his foot. Surgeons sought in vain for it. Nier was taken to the plant of the Suburban Electric railway and his foot held near one of the dynamos. In fifteen minutes the needle was drawn out.

—On Tuesday forenoon Messrs. Williams and Banks, two colored barbers in Wm. M. Peters' barber shop had a set-to and in the melee Banks had several fingers on his right hand badly lacerated with a razor. The affair attracted a large crowd, many of whom witnessed the cutting from the street, and there was much excitement for a time.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

—The Pine Flat correspondent of the Indiana *Progress* says: Mr. Ebon Jones, who has been teaching school in Cambria county, met with an accident about ten days ago, that may prove quite serious. He fell on the ice and injured his hip so that he had to be carried home, and is not able to use his limb yet. He has the sympathy of the community, as he is an exemplary young man.

—The barn of McClure & Co., on the Myers farm, near Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, was burned by an incendiary about dark Saturday evening last. Two horses were roasted to death, and several mules were so badly burned that they cannot live. Hay, feed, wagons, harness, etc., also fell a prey to the flames. Loss about $3,000, upon which there was a partial insurance.

—The proprietors of eleven well known restaurants at Pittsburg were each fined $100 and costs for using oleomarine instead of butter on their tables. One of the defendants produced testimony to show that he had purchased his butter from the dairy owned by a county commissioner of that county. An analysis, however, showed that the butter contained both oleomargine and cotton-seed oil.

—On Tuesday the License Court at Hollidaysburg granted license to 32 hotels and 8 breweries. Altoona gets 23 hotel and 5 breweries; Tyrone 7 hotels and 1 brewery; Hollidaysburg 2 hotels and 2 breweries, two less than last year. The American House, of Hollidaysburg, which has been licensed for 40 years, was refused a license. No licenses were granted in the small towns or country districts. Judge Dean ruled that the Altoona hotel men must pay $500 license fee.

—In another column will be found the announcement of Mr. James C. Darby, of Conemaugh borough, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries. Mr. Darby was a candidate three years ago and the flattering vote he then received is an indication that he has a large number of friends in the county. He is a competent and deserving Democrat and if nominated and elected will make a courteous and competent official.

—On Tuesday morning, about 6 o'clock, a brakeman named H. S. Hardman, whose home is at Derry, Westmoreland county, while a train of stock cars was being thrown in at the west end of the Derry yards, was, by some unknown means, thrown from the car and under the train, which passed over him, rolling him over and over along the ties, and injuring him so badly that at last accounts it was thought he could not recover. He is a married man and, with his family resides at Derry.

—Oliver Tucker, living at Elderville, in Washington county, was fatally injured a few days ago. A tree caught fire, and fearing serious trouble from the flying sparks, it was determined to cut down the tree, but Tucker volunteered to climb and extinguish the flames. When a considerable distance up, the tree parted and Tucker fell into the split of the tree, which closed upon him, crushing him in a horrible manner. He was taken from his position still living, but his injuries will prove fatal.

—Commencing on Monday last the Pennsylvania Railroad company will make a new departure in the shape of special tickets issued to parties of ten or more persons. The rate at which these tickets will be sold will be two cents per mile, a reduction of one cent per mile. This privilege is extended to the entire system, and will be a great advantage to excursion parties. Heretofore these rates have been extended only to theatrical companies. It will also be an inducement to parties of ten or more who desire to take a trip by rail.

—Last September, says the Johnstown *Tribune*, Daniel, son of Justice Henry Knauch, of Jennertown, Somerset county, was appointed to a cadetship, at the naval academy, Annapolis, Md. When he reported for examination he was suffering from a severe cold and was rejected, the doctors claiming he had nasal catarrh. He returned home and subsequently was examined by Drs. Lambert and Walker, who could find no traces of catarrh, and Congressman Scull has again nominated the young man to the academy. The examination at the academy takes place in May.

—The following members of Company C, 209th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from this place, were in attendance at the reunion of that regiment held at Carlisle on Monday last; William A. Jones, W. H. Davis, John Eager, S. W. Davis, Edward Owens, T. B. Davis, D. T. James, Thomas D. Davis, John A. Jones, James A. Myers, William Clement and F. H. Barker. John Davis and A. Y. Jones, formerly of Ebensburg, but now residents of Kane, Pa., were also present. It was the first reunion held since the regiment disbanded nearly a quarter of a century ago, and the pleasant meeting of old comrades after so long a parting will be remembered by those who were there.

—The Chicago *Industrial World* says: "Mr. Clifford J. Ellis, representative in this city (Phenix Building) of the Cambria Iron company, at Johnstown, Pa., reports the best of results from the steel axles made for freight and passengers cars since the introduction of Coffin's pattented process of toughening axles, and they can offer an article far superior to iron or ordinary open-hearth steel. The Pennsylvania railroad test requires five blows from a 1,640-pound weight raised twenty feet in the air, the axle being turned between each blow. One axle of each hundred is subjected to this test. These blows have been continued in testing the toughened axle and they readily stood fifty blows. Lack of time prevents carrying the punishment further, but in one case where the test was prolonged, the axle did not break until the 121st blow."

—Herman Crouse, a young man of this place, was arrested on Monday last charged with robbing the till of Mr. R. L. Davis. It seems that on Monday young Crouse had been in and out of Mr. Davis' store several times and about one o'clock dropped in when Mr. Davis was out in his lot. Mr. Davis' housekeeper called him to come in that he was wanted in the store, but on coming in found no one. Shortly afterwards on going to the money drawer he found there was nine dollars missing and at once suspected Crouse. On making inquiries he found that Crouse had been spending some money in different places, and on Mr. Davis meeting him and charging him with the theft he acknowledged the taking of the money and returned five dollers of the amount. A warrant was issued for his arrest and he was placed in jail to await a trial.

—McDonald still holds the fort at Loretto, Pa., and is selling goods at rock bottom prices for spot cash or good marketable produce as follows: Sugars, 6, 7, 8 and 9 cents per pound; green and black teas, 35, 50 and 70 cents per pound; coffees, 15, 23 and 27 cents per pound; 5 boxes essence of coffee, 10 cents; 5 papers baking soda, 10 cents; 2 boxes baking powder, 10 cents; 2 boxes of yeast, 10 cents; 6 boxes (1200) matches, 10 cents; 6 pieces star soap, 25 cents; 6 pounds hominy, 25 cents; 6 pounds of oatmeal, 25 cents; 5 pounds barley, 25 cents; 4 pounds best rice, 25 cents; 2 good brooms, 30 cents; 2 good wash boards, 30 cents; molasses, 30 cents per gallon; good syrup, 40 and 50 cents per gallon; lamp oil, 10 and 15 cents per gallon; best black oil, 40 cents per gallon; flour, $1.15 per sack; salt $1.25 per barrel; chop, $1.35 per hundred pounds. Dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, etc., etc., at equally low prices for spot cash or trade. We refuse no trustworthy neighbor a short accommodation 30 or 60 days at the above prices.

Items from Carrolltown.

CARROLLTOWN, PA., March 27, 1889.

DEAR FREEMAN:—Already improvements are being made in Carrolltown, notwithstanding that spring has scarcely thrown her mantle over us. Mr. Will Fagan has almost completed a two story building for a painting establishment on the lot purchased by him on the Monastery plot. It is also stated that he will remove the building thereto for a residence, now owned and occupied by Mr. P. L. Eck as a residence. The latter gentleman will erect a fine cased brick building on the site of the old residence. Ex-Sheriff Gray has also commenced remodeling his residence and business place on Main street. Mr. John Hauk will soon commence the erection of a large building on Main street opposite his store, but to be used for what purpose I have not yet ascertained.

On Sunday Rev. Prior Benedict announced to his congregation here that a collection would be taken up to defray the expenses of painting and frescoing the inside of the church, and that later on a collection would be made for supplying new pews. These are very much needed repairs and I have no doubt liberal contributions will be made by the congregation.

The Directors of the Cambria County Agricultural Association met here on Monday, and among other business transacted announced a pic-nic and several interesting trotting races to be held on the Fair grounds on the 4th and 5th of July next.

James Null, Esq., has received the appointment of Justice of the Peace in this place, instead of Esq. Noel resigned.

Negotiations are still going on for the sale and purchase of the Carrolltown *News*.

Mary, a three month old child of Mr. J. G. C. Bearer, of Carroll township, died on Saturday morning and was buried in the Catholic cemetery here on Monday morning.

Mr. J. A. Shoemaker has commenced the erection of the poles for the telephone line between this place and Hastings.

Mrs. J. E. Cramer has been appointed postmistress at Chest Springs.

It was reported here on Wednesday that Mr. Peter Campbell had received the appointed of postmaster of Carrolltown. Although there was no truth in the rumor, it is conceded by many that if a change is made Mr. Campbell will be the man.

TOM.

Our Daily Bread.

Heavy and sour bread or biscuit has a vast influence through the digestive organs upon the measure of health we enjoy. How important to our present happiness and future usefulness the blessing of good health and a sound constitution are, we can only realize when we have lost them, and when it is too late to repair the damage. Notwithstanding these facts, thousands of persons daily jeopardize not only their health, but their lives, and the healths and lives of others, by using articles in the preparation of their food the purity and healthfulness of which they know nothing. Perhaps a few cent may have been saved, or it may have been more convenient to obtain the articles used, and the housekeeper takes the responsibility and possibly will never know the mischief that has been wrought. Paterfamilias may have spells of headache, the children may lose their appetites, or look pale; if so, the true cause is rarely suspected. The weather, the lack of exercise, or some other cause is given, and the unwholesome, poisonous system of adulterated food goes on. Next to the flour, which should be made of good sound wheat and not ground too fine, the best yeast or baking powder, which furnishes the rising properties, is of the greatest importance, and of the two we prefer baking powder, and always use the Royal, as we thereby retain the original properties of the wheat, no fermentation taking place. The action of the Royal Baking Powder upon the dough is simply to swell it and form little cells through every part. These cells are filled with carbonic acid gas, which passes off during the process of baking.

The Royal is made from pure grape acid, and it is the action of this acid upon highly carbonized bicarbonate of soda that generates the gas alluded to; and these ingredients are so pure and so perfectly fitted, tested and adapted to each other, that the action is mild and permanent, and is continued during the whole time of baking, and no residue of poisonous ingredients remains to undermine the health, no heavy biscuits, no sour bread, but if directions are followed, every article will be found sweet and wholesome.

After Using

Ely's Cream Balm two months I was surprised and delighted to find that the right nostril, which was closed up entirely for over twenty years, was open and free as the other, and can use it now as I could not do for many years. I feel very thankful.—R. H. Cressenghan, 275 18th St., Brooklyn.

From the Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.: I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously effected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B. F. Liepsner.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worse cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, us. Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Sold by Dr. T. J Davison.

Reade Township Items.

READE TWP., March 28, 1889.

ED. FREEMAN:—Rev. W. A. Baeir, of Glasgow, and lady who have been in Clearfield and Jefferson counties for the past few months where the reverend gentleman has been conducting successful revival meetings, returned home last Tuesday. Mr. Baeir and Mrs. Baeir have many warm friends in this section all of whom were glad to welcome them back.

A few of the energetic citizens of Mountain Dale have constructed a tie-walk from Locust to Main streets in that city. Citizens of Glasgow "go thou and do likewise."

A test-gas and mineral well will be put down shortly at Mountain Dale, on the estate of the late R. T. Van Scoyoc, of that place. It will be sank to the depth of 1,000 feet.

By the development of a good vein of fire clay the little village of Mountain Dale has received quite a boom. The vein has been opened on the land of Mr. Jos. Gwin, Sr. Dame rumor says fifty dwelling houses will be erected to accommodate the workmen engaged in this new mine.

Fred Bland, of New Germany, has embarked in the mercantile business. He is having a store room built for that business.

Mr. Jay Bowman, of Mountain Dale, is erecting a dwelling house opposite the "checkered corner" store at Mountain Dale. Get the cage ready, Jay, then the "bird" you know.

Log driving and rafting on the Clearfield and its tributaries are going on briskly. The lumbermen are pushing their timber towards markets very rapidly.

Thos. Evans, of near Flynn city, contemplates an extended western trip this coming summer. He will leave about the first of May and will visit all the points of interest in Arkansas as far north as British America. Mr. Evans has a brother in Arkansas who is reputed as being very wealthy.

Drive slow "young spoony," or we'll tear you up by piece meal and feed your foul carcas to the devouring flames of the printer's brimstone. True the skunk is an animal not worth the powder it takes to kill it, yet we do not want it trespassing on our premises spreading its foul odor about. Your ignorance and imbicility will always keep you down on a leval with the apes, whose sensibilities you will often wound and even whose respect you will fail to win or deserve.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, March 27, 1889:

Reubin Miller and Josephine Kelper, Adams township.

Conrad Walker and Justice Unversagt, Johnstown.

Gust Neitzell, Ehrenfield and Josephine Navaux, Portage.

Desira Lemaine and Narie Navaux, Portage.

Frederick H. Brenning and Irma Navaux, Portage.

DIED.

BROWN—Died at the residence of her parents in Ebensburg on Friday, March 22, 1889, Annie, daughter of Mr. Joseph and Elizabeth Brown, aged about 8 years.

TOPPER—Died at the residence of her parents in Loretto, March 22, 1889, Miss Stella F. Topper, aged 22 years 2 months and 5 days.

After a brief illness of but a few weeks the deceased succumbed to that dread disease consumption. Her early death is mourned by a large circle of friends by whom she was dearly beloved for her amiable and kind disposition. She was a devout member of the Catholic church and leaves us an excellent example of christain faith, piety and resignation to the Divine Will. Her funeral took place at Loretto Monday at 10 o'clock A. M. The societies of the "Sacred Heart" and "Children of Mary" attended in a body. Our heartfelt sympathies are extended to the bereaved family in their sad affliction.

M.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT WITH the Supervisors of White township for the year ending 1889.

DANIEL STRAYER, SUPERVISOR.	DR.
To am't of work duplicate	$324 84
To clerical mistake of clerk of 1888	30 00
To order on Commissioners for services	30 00
	$384 84

CR.	
By work done by taxables	$303 59
By exonerations	2 19
By returns to Commissioners	14 90
By oath and bond	1 00
By plow and doubletree	2 00
By hammers	1 00
By lumber and plank	5 00
By one day at Ebensburg and expence	3 56
By one day at Frugality bridge	1 05
By ½ day at Reade township	75
By personal services as supervisor	39 00
	$374 04

Balance due twp. from D. Strayer $10.80.

LUKE DURBIN, SUPERVISOR.	DR.
To am't of work duplicate	$249 78
To order on Commissioners	30 00
To order on Commissioners	36 80
	$316 58

CR.	
By work done by taxables	$194 13
By exonerations	2 85
By tax not worked of duplicate of 1888	57 60
By 24 days personal services	51 00
By oath and bond	1 00
By 1 day self and horse	2 00
By 3 days to Ebensburg	6 00
By cutting out trees	2 00
	$316 58

ASSETS.	
Balance due from Commissioners	$460 70
Balance due from Daniel Strayer	10 80
	$471 50

LIABILITIES.	
Outstanding orders on supervisors	$47 93
Outstanding orders on Commissioners	102 05
	$149 98
Balance due township	$321 52

We, the undersigned auditors have examined the forgoing statement and find them correct.

J. H. FISK,
C. J. DUNGAN, } Auditors.
J. A. GATES,

White Twp., March 29, 1889.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT WITH the Supervisors of Chest township for year ending March 4, 1889.

MARTIN YAHNER, SUPERVISOR.	DR.
To am't of duplicate	$216 10
To am't received of Jacob Warner	110 00
To order to balance account	48 25
	$374 35

CR.	
By am't of work done on roads	$249 68
By transfer of taxes	26 77
By lands returned	5 00
By personal services 51 days @ $1.50	76 50
By backsmithing and repairs	6 35
By plow points	1 00
By one trip to Carrolltown	1 00
By order on bridge	1 50
By am't paid for dynamite	6 55
	$374 35

JACOB WARNER, SUPERVISOR.	DR.
To am't of duplicate	$194 64
To am't received of Martin Yahner	9 98
To am't received from C. Gill, of Elder twp.	6 40
To am't received from Commissioners	600 00
	$811 02

CR.	
By am't of work done on roads	$247 09
By one trip to Ebensburg	3 00
By one plow	9 00
By repairs and plank	8 75
By powder and dynamite	7 02
By one plow point	50
By am't paid Martin Yahner	110 00
By personal services 22½ days @ $1.50	33 75
By lands returned	2 30
By publishing statements for 1886-87	10 00
By orders redeemed	131 77
By transfer of taxes	10 83
By orders redeemed	59 75
By cash on hands	177 26
	$811 02

LIABILITIES.	
One note in favor of Martin Deitrich	$100 00

We, the undersigned auditors of Chest township do certify that the forgoing statement is true and correct.

HENRY LEIDEN, } Auditors.
JOHN BAKER,
Attest: JOSEPH HIRSCH, Clerk.

Chest Twp., March 29, 1889.—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Matthias Hoffman, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to us without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPHINE HOFFMAN,
SIMON VAUGHT,
Adm'rs of Matthias Hoffman.

Feb. 22, 1889.—6t.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and Recorder at the ensuing Democratic Primary. CELESTINE J. BLAIR.

Ebensburg, March 20, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY
James M. Walters of Johnstown, Pa. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Primaries.

Ebensburg March 15, 1889.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
To the Democratic voters of Cambria county. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries.
JAMES C. DARBY.

Conemaugh Bor., First ward, March 25, 1889.

FOR SALE.—
House and lot in Ebensburg, Pa. A never failing spring, stable and outbuilding on premises. Inquire at E. Dufton & Son, hardware store.

Ebensburg, Oct. 12, 1888.

STRAY STEER.—
Came to the residence of the subscriber residing in Washington township, some time in October last a red yearling steer. The owner is requested to come foreward, prove property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

PAUL McKENNA.

Washington Twp., March 8, 1887.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of administration upon the estate of John Shuman, late of Jackson township in the county of Cambria, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM SHUMAN.

Ebensburg, March 22, 1889.-6t. Adm'r.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—
In the matter of the account of John A. Blair, assignee of Joseph Gutwald. Having been appointed auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on Saturday, April 6th, 1889, at ten o'clock A. M., to discharge the duties of said appointment at which time and place all persons interested shall attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

DONALD E. DUFTON,

Ebensburg, March 8, 1889.-3t. Auditor.

FARM FOR SALE.—
There will be disposed of at private sale, a farm situate in Allegheny township, one-fourth mile from Loretto, on the road leading from said place to Ebensburg. This farm contains about 80 acres, about 60 acres of which are cleared, having thereon a new two-story frame house and barn, fine orchard, etc., and is in a good state of cultivation and well watered. For further particulars address

FRANCIS O'FRIEL,

Loretto, Feb. 1, 1889. Loretto, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of Richard Mayers, late of Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY M. HUGH,
Adm'r of Richard Mayers, dec'd.

WHO WOULD BE WITHOUT A HOME.—
The Beech Grove Coal and Coke company, located at Gallitzin, Pa., offer to sell seven hundred (700) Lots on the sunny side of Tunnel Hill, not more than four hundred yards from churches and school houses. As there will be pure water running through this district in less than a year, and the Lots are located in the midst of a prosperous section the investment cannot fail to be profitable. We will sell these Lots on monthly payments so that all who wish may have a home. All communications should be addressed to

THOMAS BRADLEY,
Gallitzin, Pa.

Dec. 14, 1888.—3m.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Saturday the 16th day of March, 1889, by J. C. Pugh, Thomas Hart, M. C. Watson, J. K. Caldwell and S. J. Telford under the Act of Assembly entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Indiana Telephone company." The charter and object of which is for constructing, maintaining and leasing lines for telegraph for the private use of individuals, firms, corporations, municipal or otherwise for general business, and for police, fire alarm or messenger business or for the transaction of any business in which electricity over or through wire may be applied to any useful purpose, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

WATSON & TELFORD, Solicitors.

Feb. 22, 1889.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.
Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of natural gas companies." Approved May 29th, 1885, John O'Nill, Martin H. Mackey, J. A. Kelly, William M. Findley, William J. Heinsling, John C. Hoover, et. al. citizens of the State of Pennsylvania will on the 15th day of March, 1889, apply to the Governor of said commonwealth to be incorporated under the name of the "Mountain City Natural Gas Co."

The purpose of the proposed corporation is to produce, deal in, transport, store and supply natural gas for light and heat, and it is intended to mine for produce or receive said gas in the counties of Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield and Cambria in the State of Pennsylvania, and supply the same to customers along its main line or lines of pipe and branches and within convenient connecting distances thereof to the citizens of the several leading towns located in said counties where the business is intended to be carried on. Also to supply customers of the city of Altoona and its suburbs and the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa., with natural gas for light and heat from said counties. The several routs of the contemplated pipe lines and the towns to be supplied with said natural gas to be more fully and specifically set forth in application for charter, and it is intended that the principal office of said corporation shall be in the city of Altoona, Pa.

J. C. VANDERLIN, Solicitor.

Feb. 15, 1889.—4t.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT WITH the Supervisors of Blacklick township for year ending March 11, 1889.

JOHN BLICKENDERFER, SUPERVISOR.	DR.
To am't road duplicate	$335 84
To cash duplicate	87 74
To order to Commissioners	95 00
	$518 58

CONTRA CR.	
By work done on roads	$318 99
By services as supervisor	61 77
By am't returned to Commissioners	12 04
By exonerations	3 48
By exonerations and returned cash tax	4 06
By am't from Jacob Stiles	1 33
By percentage for collecting tax	4 18
By orders redeemed	112 73
	$518 58

JACOB STILES, SUPERVISOR.	DR.
To am't work duplicate	$389 57
To cash duplicate	102 53
To order on supervisor	7 60
	$499 70

CONTRA CR.	
By work on roads	$381 28
By returned road and cash tax	7 50
By exonerations	1 60
By orders redeemed	40 53
By percentage collecting cash tax	5 01
By services as supervisor	62 45
By am't transferred to J. Blickendefer	1 33
	$499 70

Outstanding cash orders $1.00
Outstanding work orders $11.39
Am't due from Commissioners $89 14.

We, the undersigned auditors do certify that the forgoing statement is true and correct.

T. S. EMPFIELD,
J. H. MILLER, } Auditors.
PETER WAGNER,
Attest: G. A. MICHAELS, Clerk.

Blacklick Twp., March 29, 1889.

GUARDIAN'S SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, I will offer for sale on

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Fourteen and one-third acres of land in Reade township, Cambria county, adjoining land of Luther Glasgow on the north, I. Holien on the east and lands of the heirs of Timothy R. Lumadoe on the west and south. Sale to be held on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale and the balance in six months thereafter with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond of the purchaser. Deed to be paid for by the purchaser.

SAMUEL KUHN,
Guardian of the minor children of T. R. Lumadoe

Ebensburg, March 22, 1889.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS THE OWNER OF a tract of land situated in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., containing about 180 ACRES, located 3½ miles North of Ebensburg, which is heavily timbered with

HEMLOCK, BEECH, SUGAR, ETC.

The timber on said premises or the land and timber is for sale, and for further information in regard to same apply to or address

EDWARD GRIFFITH,
Ebensburg, Pa.

Ebensburg, March 22, 1889.-St.

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100 Page Pamphlet 10c.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF EBENSBURG BOROUGH FROM MARCH 15, 1888, TO MARCH 13, 1889.

ISAAC DAVIS, TREASURER.	DR.
To balance due at settlement	$283 95
To am't of duplicate for 1888	1954 78
To am't received from Burgess as per receipt on docket	149 56
To am't received from T. J. Williams, Judge of election	3 00
To am't received from R. L. Thomas, water superintendant	1537 24
To am't received from D. E. Evans, weighmaster	101 45
To am't received from John Owens, weighmaster	46 47
To am't received from County Treasurer	342 00
To am't of 5 per cent. added on delinquent taxes	8 29
Total	$4426 74
To balance at settlement $1073 61	

ISAAC DAVIS, TREASURER.	CR.
By am't of orders paid	$1750 76
By am't of bonds lifted (old series)	300 00
By am't of bonds lifted (new series)	900 00
By am't of coupons lifted	210 00
By am't of accrued interest paid	17 00
By am't of tax returned to Co. Com'rs	54
By am't of rebate to taxpayers on $690.22 for prompt payment	34 51
By 2 per cent. com. on $655.71	13 11
By 5 per cent. com. on $1098.79	54 94
By 5 per cent. com. on $174.18	8 71
By 2 per cent. com. for paying out $3177.76	63 56
Balance due borough	1073 61
Total	$4426 74

Itemized Statement of Bor. Expenses.

Repairs	$46 89
Street Commissioner	69 15
Clerk's Salary	40 00
Solicitor's Salary	25 00
Burgess' Salary	25 00
Auditing	18 00
Police	72 00
Lumber	13 63
Exonerations	59 00
Printing	20 50
Dauntless Fire Co (appropriation)	75 00
Dauntless Fire Co. (ladder)	48 00
Tax on Loans	20 10
Boarding Prisoners	13 25
Lamplighter's Salary (1887)	66 50
Lamplighter's Salary (1888)	59 74
Hardware	21 57
Gasoline	122 96
Miscellaneous	11 85
Total	$825 14

Water Works.

Repairs	$182 94
Fuel	134 95
Plumbing	67 25
Rent	40 00
Superintendant's Salary for 1887	175 00
" " " 1888	200 00
Pumping	51 60
Freight	2 24
Express	7 90
Hardware	56 24
Money Refunded to J. S. Miller	7 50
Total	$925 62

Liabilities.

Outstanding Water Bonds (old series)	$2400 00
Outstanding Water Bonds (new series)	3100 00
Outstanding Orders	8 15
Total	$5508 15

Assets.

Balance in hands of Isaac Davis, Treas.	$1073 61
Balance in hands of D. E. Evans, weighmaster	5 48
Balance in hands of John Owens, weighmaster	23
Total	$1079 32

We, the undersigned Auditors of the borough of Ebensburg, do report that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of the receipts and expenditures of said borough for the year ending March 13, 1889, and find them correct as above stated.

WM. J. WARD,
A. J. WATERS, } Auditors.
W. H. CONNELL.

STATEMENT OF THE AUDITORS' SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Dean township for the year ending March 9, 1889.

FRANCIS KOPP, SUPERVISOR.	
DR.	
Whole amount of duplicate	$142 16
Cash received from last settlement	94 75
Cash received from County Treasurer	190 51
Cash received of Robert Burgoon	3 50
Scoop plow and hammers	13 00
Total	$443 92

CR.	
By work done on roads	$104 04
By orders lifted	72 88
By am't paid Thos. Gettings for filling buttments	105 00
By repairing bridge	12 50
By am't paid Michael Nagle, Supervisor of Dean township	75 00
Other expenses	13 95
By 34 days work	51 00
By cash work	95 96
Total	$490 09

We, the undersigned auditors do hereby certify that the above statement is true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

W. M. HILDERBRAND, } Auditors.
H. M. DOMER,
STEPHEN COOPER, Clerk.

MICHAEL NAGLE, SUPERVISOR.	
DR.	
Whole am't of duplicate	$172 35
Am't from F. Kopp, Supervisor	35 00
Cash paid out	15 00
Scoop, plow and 2 hammers	10 08
Cash received from taxables	33 49
Total	$256 04

CR.	
By work done on roads	$143 12
By cash paid for work	29 49
By am't returned to County Com's	59 69
By scoop, plow and 2 hammers	10 09
By cash work	42 00
Exonerations	9 00
Total	$288 30

We, the undersigned auditors do hereby certify that the above statement is true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS KOPP, } Auditors.
MICHAEL NAGLE,
STEPHEN COOPER, Clerk.

Dean township, March 15, 1888.

Orphans' Court Sale
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned administratrix of William Ryan, late of Lilly borough, Cambria county, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises on

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

all the interest of the decedent in that certain piece or parcel of ground and buildings thereon erected, situate in the borough of Lilly, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Begining at a post near the intersection of the line of the old Portage railroad, now a township road, and the township road leading up Bear Rock Run, thence by the line of the last mentioned road, north 82 degrees east 164 feet to a post, thence north 30 degrees east 182 feet to a post, thence south 77 degrees east 50 feet to a post, thence north 35 degrees east 565 feet to a beach, thence north 80 degrees west 273 feet to a post, thence along the line of the old Portage railroad above mentioned, south 27 degrees west 750 feet to the place of begining, containing 3 acres and 64½ perches net measure, being the same piece or parcel of land which was conveyed by Lewis Plack and wife and others to Wm. Ryan, the decedent and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for Cambria county in Vol. 36, page 151, etc., reserving the minerals on or under the said piece or parcel of land, etc.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale when the property is sold, and the balance of the purchase money when the sale is confirmed and deed made to the purchaser of the property.

MARGARET RYAN,
Administratrix.

Ebensburg, Feb. 8, 1889.

SALESMEN WANTED

To Sell Nursery Stock. Profitable employment to honest, energetic men. All expenses paid; a fine outfit furnished each salesman; the business easily learned. We have the largest Nurseries in Pennsylvania. Write for terms, giving age and references.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,
Maple Ave. Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

March 15, 1889.—3mo.

The Tail End of Old 1888
AND
The Beginning of 1889

will be made memorable by WOOLF, SON & THOMAS for low prices. Our Overcoat Department is teeming with Bargains. Words and figures cannot possibly convey a correct idea of the manner in which we have cut the prices of all our stock of Men's Boys' and Children's Overcoats and heavy suits. The sacrafice we make in unloading this stock is without parallel. Not a price will we quote, but of this fact you may rest assured: that from our finest Dress Suit or Overcoat for a young gentleman down to the strong every-day Suit for a school-boy, we will give more and better for the price we ask than we have ever given before. This Reduction Sale is in downright earnest. We mean business. The Overcoats and heavy suits must be sold. The weather was against us in the early part of the season, and now if you have a little ready money it will prove a saving of several dollars to you in your purchases from us.

The Greatest Reductions have been in the Prices of

HOLIDAY GOODS:

Fur Caps, 43 72, 89 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1, $1.25.
Plush Neckwear, 47, 75, 87 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1.25.
Silk Mufflers, 37, 68, 75 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1.10.
Fur top Gloves, 75 cts., $1, $1.25; former prices $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Boys' Plush Caps, 17, 28, 42 cents; former prices, 25, 40, 60 cts.

GIVEN AWAY! GIVEN AWAY!

From now until New Year's Day we shall continue to present each of our many customers (purchasing goods to the amount of $3 or more) with one of those Handsome Plush Photograph Albums which have delighted thousands of our lady friends during Christmas week.

REMEMBER, GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

Woolf, Son & Thomas,

JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A

ECKENRODE & HOPPEL

have just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats, Jackets, Wraps and Shawls; all Styles of Woolen Dress Goods; Flannels, Underwear, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Blankets, Comforts, Robes, Horse Blankets; Rubber Goods of all kinds, fine assortment of Millinary Goods and, in fact, a general variety of Goods. Having bought at a discount, we are now prepared to offer Special Inducements and Low Prices to Cash Buyers. Soliciting your patronage we guarantee satisfaction.

Respectfully,

ECKENRODE & HOPPEL,
Carrolltown, Pa.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBER WEAR
JUST RECEIVED AT
R. L. DAVIS' CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Boots for Men and Boys,
Gum Boots for Men and Boys,
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,
Gum Shoes for Ladies and Children,
Shoes for Children and Babies,
Shoes to fit Everybody at Lowest Prices.

JULIAN ST., EBENSBURG, PA.

OVERCOATS!

OVERCOATS!

OVERCOATS!

OVERCOATS
—AT—
UNDER PRICES

MARCH RIGHT STRAIGHT TO

MARCH

THE LEADING
READY-MADE CLOTHIER
OF ALTOONA, Pa.,

NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

Not a single last Fall Overcoat was carried over to rust on the shelves, fade on the counters or to be injured by handling. All such goods were sold to and bought by Stern, of the Golden Eagle.

My present stock of Overcoats is direct from the manufacturers, who obtained the fabrics from which they are composed direct from those who made them. Consequently no tax exists imposed by clothing speculators, jobbers, brokers, middle-men and the like. In buying a coat you pay but a small price for the cloth, a small price for making it up, and a much smaller price to me for bringing it here and offering it to you for sale. Thus I am enabled to sell Overcoats—you may not believe it until you call around and see—cheaper than any other house in Altoona, or in Blair county, or in this State, or, as for that, in the United States of America. Big words, it's true, but call and see.

All of the aggregated New and Popular Fabrics enter into the composition of the garments made up in the Latest Styles of Fashionable Taste for the present season, which, being strictly the case, no one who calls will fail to be astonished at the Marvellously Low Prices at which such Radically Superior Goods are sold.

Undercoats, also, at under prices, as well as

ENTIRE SUITS

Made of the Best Materials, Fresh and Fashionable, in Great Variety and Extent of Stock.

H. MARCH,

TWELFTH STREET, NEXT DOOR POSTOFFICE

OVERCOATS!

OVERCOATS!

OVERCOATS!

Wit and Wisdom.

The frog-catchers should pool their issues.

A settler on the grounds—The egg in the coffee.

The heart ought to give charity when the hand cannot.

Even a small barber may be called a strapping fellow.

Where should we feel for the poor? In your pocket, to be sure.

It is Venice, the city of canals, that has the largest floating population.

What is the best and cheapest light especially for painters? Daylight!

Why should oil producers ever grumble? They live on the fat of the land.

A great race between a nightmare and a clothes horse took place recently.

It is the very reason some people are not happy, because they think others are happier.

Sunday school teacher—What is the fruit of the tree of knowledge? Boston boy—Beans!

It is a good thing to possess confidence in others, but much safer to depend upon yourself.

No person need make a great effort in the affectation of manners, it is noticeable enough.

One of the causes that leads us to misfortune is that we live according to the example of others.

Though a man may be hopelessly blind, he is sure to go to sea when he crosses the ocean.

A lady refers to the time she spends in front of her looking-glass as "moments of reflection."

"What a pity it is," says a city clergyman, "that there are so many sweet sinners and sour saints."

Visitor—You don't seem to mind what your mother says, Johnny. Little Johnny—No, but dad does.

Why may a beggar wear a very short coat? Because it will be long enough before he gets another one.

A lady had her likeness taken so well, that her husband said he thought he preferred it to the original.

Nothing will render a man useless faster than to live among people who think that everything he says is right.

She was so inconsolable for the death of her husband that when she played the piano she touched only the black keys.

Do make yourselves at home ladies, said Mrs. Smith, to some unwelcome visitors, I am at home myself, and sincerely wish you all were.

A clergyman who married a couple of deaf mutes in Brooklyn the other day made a bad break when he wished them "unspeakable bliss."

Playing in the Puddles.

On the birthday of Napoleon Charles, son of Louis Napoleon and Hortense, and a child whom the Emperor Napoleon meant to make his heir, he and his mother were seated at a window in the palace which opened upon the grand avenue. A heavy shower had fallen, and the avenue was full of pools of water. A group of barefooted children were out there wading in the water and playing with little chip boats. The young Prince, richly dressed, in a splendid hall and surrounded by his elegant and costly birthday presents, turned carelessly away from his toys and watched the children with eager interest.

"So then, my son?" said his mother, you are not grateful for your presents."

Oh, yes," replied the young Prince, "but I am so used to toys. Look at those little boys, mamma?"

"Do you wish for money to give them?"

"Papa gave me enough this morning."

"Well, what ails you? What do you want?"

"Oh," said the young Prince, hesitatingly, "I know you won't let me, but if I could go out and play in these beautiful puddles, it would amuse me a hundred times more than all my elegant toys, Oh, please let me go."

So the real enjoyments are not always the most costly, and poor children enjoy liberties unknown to some rich ones.

How to stop a Runaway Horse

When you see a runaway horse coming, do not try to check him by a rush from the opposite direction or the side, for you will be immediately knocked flat by the collision, but instead prepare yourself for a short run with the horse. Measure with your eye the distance, and start for the run while he is yet some way off, perhaps ten feet in the case of fair to medium runaways. You may depend upon his keeping a straight line, for a really frightened horse is half blind, and would not veer for a steam engine. He will go straight ahead until he smashes into something. So do you get cloose to the line on which he is rushing, and, as he passes you, grab the reins near the saddle. Gather the reins firmly, and then, leaning backward as you run, give them a powerful yank. You may be able to brace yourself somewhat as you give this yank, half sliding on your feet. The strong jerk on the bits tells the horse that he again has has a master, and prepares him for the final struggle. A step or two forward after the first yank, do it again. This is the finishing stroke. It never fails when given by a determined man. The horse is on his haunches. Keep a firm pull on the reins till you grasp the horse by the nostrils, and hold him so until he is pacified.

AN indelible ink that cannot be erased even with the acids, can be obtained from the following recipe: To good gall ink add a strong solution of Prussian blue dissolved in distilled water. This will form a writing fluid which cannot be erased without destruction of the paper. The ink will write greenish blue, but afterwards will turn black.

WE meet a great many men whose talk is like a bunch of fire crackers, when they are first touched off—full of pop for a few minutes, and then all is over.

Science emerging from Darkness.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.
GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.
A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and succesful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York

THE SANFORD REFLECTOR
HOT-AIR FURNACE,
The MOST POWERFUL HEATER in the Market.
Over 30,000 SANFORD Heaters in Use.
HOME COMFORT. COMFORT AT HOME.
A Trial Will Justify Our Claims.
Also Manufacturers of The Sanford Jewel (Baltimore Heater); the Sanford Stag Elevated Oven and Heating Ranges; the Sanford Premier Range for French Flats and Apartment Houses, and the celebrated Arbiter Cooks.
Before purchasing elsewhere send for circular and examine.
The Sanford National Stove Works,
Foundry, Peekskill. Salesroom, 234 Water-St., N. Y. City

MUNN & Co. PATENTS ESTABLISHED 1846 NEW YORK

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at $3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

ROBERT EVANS,
UNDERTAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,
Ebensburg, Pa.
A full line of Caskets always on hand.
Bodies Embalmed
WHEN REQUIRED.
Apr 30 86

1794. 1889.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
COR. CENTRE AND SAMPLE STREETS
EBENSBURG, PA.
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. A bath room has been connected with the shop where the public can be accommodated with a hot or cold bath. Bath tub and everything connected therein kept perfectly clean. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

Duff's Mercantile College
Pittsburgh

The oldest and best Institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of young men for the active duties of life. For Circulars address.
P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Nov. 28, 1888.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Standard Engines and Saw Mills.
Send for Catalogue. Portable, Stationary, Traction and Automatic Engines a specialty. Warranted equal or superior to any made.
Address A. B. FARQUHAR & SON, York, Pa.
Dec. 28, 1888.—3m.

SALESMEN WANTED
To Solicit Orders for our Choice Nursery Stock
We have steady work for honest, sober, industrious men. Salary and Expenses, or Commission, if Preferred. We grow a full line of fruit and hardy ornamental stock, including the new and rare sorts. Everything strictly first-class. Satisfaction Guaranteed to Customers and Agents. The business is easily and quickly learned. State age. Name this paper. Address, R. G. CHASE & CO.,
1430 South Penn Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.
500 farms, 20 to 10,000 acres at $2 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing description. Sent free. PYLE & DeHAVEN,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

Chicken Houses.

One of the difficulties in chicken raising is that but few hen houses have been built which answer for both winter and summer, says a correspondent of the *American Rural Home*. For a flock of twenty fowls I prefer a house 12x12 feet, 7 feet high at the rear and 9 feet at the front, the roof to be of tarred paper, and the floor of close boards. Board floors are prefered as they can be swept off with a broom if kept well dusted with dry earth and as they are always dry, there will be less liability to dampness. The floor should be raised about three feet from the ground the front side open to the yard. The object in raising it up three feet is to guard against harboring rats. It also affords an open shelter in winter, as the three closed sides protect the fowls against the winds and afford shade in the summer. In other words it is a covered run for the fowls and really gives double space, as the birds can lay and roost above, steps being provided for them to go up or down to the space above the floor. A small window on the south side will give all necessary light, as too much glass causes loss of heat by radiation at night.

The roost should be about six inches above a two-foot wide board, at the rear of the house and the nests underneath, which saves space. Of course two or three steps will be necessary in order to enter the door to the upper part, which shuld be on the west end of the house near the front. The floor under the board floor should be of earth, raised about the surrounding ground, or if one inch wire mesh be underlaid the floor to keep the rats out, it may be of boards. The interior may be lined with any kind of cheap building paper. There should be two ventilators at the two highest corners of the house to be kept open during the day only. Such a house is excellent for winter. In summer the windows may be taken out and a screen wire netting put in place and the opening in the floor where the fowls enter may then be covered with a screen also. This plan will if the ventilators are kept open give plenty of fresh air in summer.

Snow Forts in War.

A great many young play-warriors have built formidable snow forts but they never have imagined, probably, that there could be such a thing as the use of snow forts by actual soldiers, and for purposes of defence against bullets. Qately, however, the Norwegian officers have been conducting some interesting experiments in snow fortifications.

A colonel in the royal service recently constructed entrenchments of packed snow about three yards in thickness. Then he placed a firing detachment a distance of thirty-three yards from the the entrenchments and caused 300 rifle shots to be fired into the fort. After the firing the snow walls were examined and it was found that not a single rifle ball had penetrated more than a yard and a quarter into the snow. The bullets were found flattened out as if they had been fired into some hard substance.

Such breastworks would undoubedly prove very useful against infantry, in a winter campaign in a snowy country. But a military force entrenched behind them would have occasion to fear a thaw or a heavy rain quite as much as the bullets of the enemy.

Depth to Set Posts.

Correspondents in different parts of the country differ widely as to the depth of hole needed for fence posts. Some say that two feet is ample depth, while others insist on three feet. Both may be and probably are right. The depth must vary with the probable freezing of the soil. The bottom of the post ought to be at least six inches below the probable depth of freezing. That amount of soil will remain packed about the foot of the post and hold it down. Something also depends on the material of which the fence is made. Boards offer too much resistance to winds, and at the top of the fence act on the post as on a lever, twisting it out of the ground. Fence rails attached to posts have the additional objection that their weight sags the post so soon as the wind causes it to lean. Careful farmers now make post-and-rail fences with one or two strands of barbed wire at the top. After a little experience with this fence by leading stock up to it they generally learn to give it a wide berth. Such a fence will not blow down nor easily sag if the posts are sunk below frost depth.

"Drilled" Wheat.

When the farmer sowed his wheat in the old-fashioned way by stalking over the fields with a bag hung around his neck and flung his seed to the four winds; when the implements of the farmer were crude and his mechanical resources limited, the cold and frost were the dread foes of the tillers of the West and Northwest. Great progress has been made in the art of agriculture since that period. But in the march of improvement the weather problem had to be mastered. An ingenious Yankee did it. He invented the "drill," with which every farmer in the West now sows his wheat. It saves time and labor and, in the event of a severe freeze, it saves the plant itself. Every grain of wheat raised in the great wheat growing section is drilled wheat, and the universal testimony of the farmes is that drilled wheat, in its early growth, can't be "frozen out," because the root of the plant is too deep in the ground, whereas the hand-sown wheat of former days took root very near the surface, and necessarily suffered in severe weather.

Oh, What a Cough.

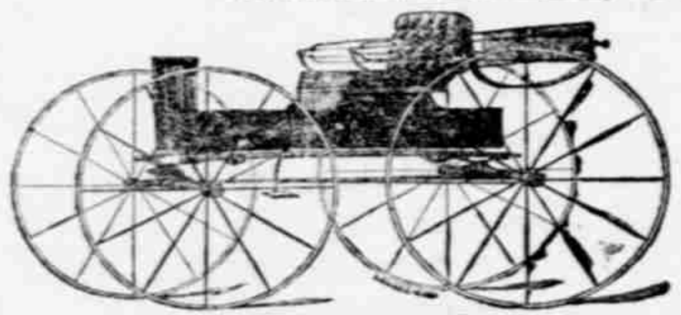
Will you heed the warning. The sign a perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Oothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shilohs Porous Plaster. Soldby Dr. T. J. Davison

ANY ONE CAN DYE
DIAMOND DYES
A Dress, or a Coat, Ribbons, Feathers, Yarns, Rags, etc.
Any Color FOR TEN CENTS
and in many other ways SAVE Money, and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYES. The work is easy, simple, quick; the colors the BEST and FASTEST known. Ask for DIAMOND DYES and take no other.
For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles USE
DIAMOND PAINTS.
Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

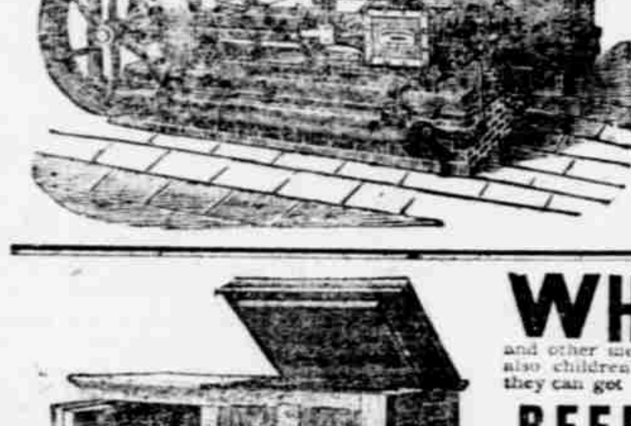
Baby Portraits.
A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
BURLINGTON, VT.

Cleanse the System
DO IT NOW
With that most reliable medicine—Paine's Celery Compound. It purifies the blood, cures Constipation, and regulates the liver and kidneys, effectually cleansing the system of all waste and dead matters.
Paine's Celery Compound
combines true nerve tonic and strengthing qualities, reviving the energies and spirits.
"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief, I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved, and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound."
HONESTUS STEARNS, Felchville, Vt.
$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

The American Live-Stock Wagon.
For the Use of Butchers and Stockmen. Saves Time, Labor and Expense.
No danger to the animal you are conveying, or to your horses. The animal does not get heated up, but is ready to kill as soon as it reaches the slaughter-house, and your meat is sound and healthy when it is brought to the block.
Ask for Catalogue "B." For prices, terms and circulars, address
SHIPMAN BRADT & CO., DeKalb, Ills.



SECHLER & CO.
PAID-UP CAPITAL STOCK, $200,000.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
STYLE. DURABILITY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BUSINESS AND PLEASURE VEHICLES.
Proprietors and Sole Users of Sechler's Improved Perfection Fifth-Wheel.
All Work Guaranteed as Represented.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

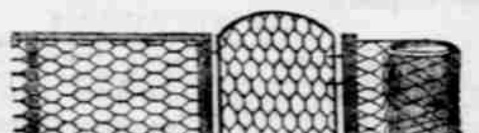


WATERTOWN STEAM ENGINE CO.,
WATERTOWN, N. Y.
Manufacturers of
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS
Of All Kinds.
Write for Catalogue.

WHY WILL PEOPLE use the Impure and Unwholesome Refrigerators which are lined with wood, zinc and other metals, that cause gastric troubles and also children's diseases by tainting milk, when they can get
REFRIGERATORS
LINED WITH
Stoneware and Indurated Fibre,
which are free from absorption, corrosion, and any formation of poisonous oxides, and are THOROUGHLY SANITARY, economical of ice, and produce low temperatures?
Catalogues giving full explanations and descriptions will be mailed free on application.
Address the manufacturers,
MONROE BROS.,
Central Way and Jefferson Street,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING.
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,
LORETTO, PA,
IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200.
March 26th, 1886. tf.



STEEL WIRE FENCE
The cheapest and neatest Fence for around Lawns, School Lots, Poultry Yards, Gardens, Farms, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Also, all kinds of Wire Work. Write for Prices. State kind and quality of fence wanted. TAYLOR & DEAN.
203 & 205 Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
Dec. 14, 1888.—4m.

PRICE $180
We Sell DIRECT to FAMILIES
By avoiding Agents you save their enormous expenses and profits which double the cost on every first-class Piano they sell.
PIANOS, $150 to $1500.
ORGANS, $35 to $500.
Sent for trial in your own home before you buy. GUARANTEED SIX YEARS. Catalogues Free.
Marchal & Smith Piano Co., 235 E. 21st St., N.Y.
$35

COLCHESTER RUBBER BOOT WITH LEATHER HEEL

"This is the Boot for ME!"
DON'T BUY YOUR Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHESTER" with Sole leather Heel. This is the best fitting and MOST DURABLE BOOT in the market. Made of the best PURE GUM Stock. The Sole leather Heel saves Money to the Wearer.
DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTICS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE COLCHESTER ARCTIC
with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."
KEPT HERE BY BEST STORES
AT WHOLESALE BY
H. CHILDS & Co.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
Dec. 14, 1888.—4m.

KENTUCKY MULES.
The only firm in Penn'a who make a speciality of Kentucky Saddle and Driving Horses, Draught and Pit Mules and keep constantly in their stables one hundred head of Mules, all sizes, from four foot to the large mule weighing 1400 lbs., are D. Arnheim & Co., 52 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mules shipped to all parts of the State on order. Nothing but No. 1 picked stock to be found in their stables.
Correspondence solicited.

Important to Canvassers.
WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

A Maelstrom in a Lake.

An inland lake with a maelstrom is a curiosity not generally supposed to exist; yet there is such a phenomenon in Florida. Lake Jackson is a lake six miles north of Tallahssee. It is eighteen miles long in high water and twelve during low water, and here is the point and reason of the maelstrom. The legends of dates differ in time somewhat, but the first great maelstrom is placed in August, 1840. At that time some negroes were fishing not far from the north end. Suddenly a loud noise was heard, and their little boat began to move around in a large circle the center of which deflected in the form of a cone. Soon their craft began to revolve so rapidly that the party got frightened and started for the shore. The negroes had a difficult voyage, as the maelstorm rapidly increased in size and power. They succeeded in time and turned to look at the disturbance. Soon the roar became teriffic and attracted not only all the slaves on the great Jackson estates surrounding the lake, but the aristocratic white owners as well. It was several days before the waters calmed down, and then it was discovered that the lake had lowered from eighteen miles in length to twelve. Meantime the residents along the Oclockine river, five miles away, were terrified by an enormous tidal wave, as they at first supposed it to be, but which proved to be, the departing waters of Jackson lake. The river during the maelstorm was swollen to more than twice its usual size. After the lake calmed down the inhabitants examined the scene of the maelstrom. A great hole was found to have been excavated in the bottom of the lake in the form of a cave. It had been clogged with logs, fish, alligators and debris of all descriptions, which proved fortunate, as it saved the lake from destruction. During the next seven years the lake gradually filled to its former level; then for seven years it lowered gradually to the level established by the maelstrom. This remarkable alternation has continued regularly since. I visited the lake last winter and spent several weeks hunting and fishing in the vicinity. The lake at that time was at its lowest. I was told by the negroes that the time had arrived for it to begin the first of its seven years' rise. Finally it did begin to come up, and before I left it had risen two feet, which, over a surface of thirty square miles, must amount to an enormous quantity of water.

Cream for Churning.

There happens just now to be troublesome uncertainity as to the keeping and churning of cream, due to eager desire to make clear what is at present inexplicable, and to the seeming strife among certain dairy writers to be sensational. Hence the term "ripening" of cream and consequent confusion. Cream is "ripe" when ready for churning and making the best quality of butter. This condition is a moderate degree of acidity or sourness, and the practical butter-maker may be sure there is nothing more than this needed with cream free from all uncleanliness to make the best and most butter. Some time ago these "experts"—at present loudest on "ripening" were equally vociferous in praise of churning sweet cream. But now it is alleged that sweet cream will not yield so much butter by 20 or 25 per cent. as ripened or sour cream.

The latter statement is as wide of the mark as it was to say the sweet cream makes best-flavored butter. Some persons prefer their butter to be insipid—free from that aroma which is its most desirable quality to ordinary consumers. Ripened cream, which makes finely flavored butter, has just entered the first stage of decomposition known as acidity. If this decomposition goes too far the flavor becomes gradually stronger until it ends in rancidity. At this season there is danger of the cream, by too long keeping, becoming too sour or overripe, and consequently making inferior butter. This is to be avoided with every care, but especially by keeping the milk at a temperature below 60 degrees and the cream still cooler when a churning is only made once a week.

A Famous Dish of Long Ago.

Another dish which was noted in the olden time went down at the same period. This was the peacock. It was served in two ways. The bird was skinned, the body roasted, and the skin placed or it again before it was sent to the table, or it was made into a pie with the neck and head and the tail fastened to the crust. In any event a rich gravy was served with it, and it will sound strange to modern cooks to learn that mutton stock was always used. Some of the old receipes order three sheep bruised and made into gravy for one peacock. When served it was carried to the table by the most distinguished lady in the company, and it was her place to carve it. The knights present were accustomed to take fantastic oaths "on the peacock." When Eleanor, the Queen of Edward III., brought in the peacock, the King swore on the bird that he would take Calais and put its citizens to the sword. It was that same Eleanor that begged the lives of the burgesses from her fiery husband.

THE best grasses are those naturally adapted to the soil. In America about one dozen varieties are specialties, while in England the farmers select from over a hundred. A firm sod of native grass should never be turned under to make room for some other kind until the new grass has been tested on the farm. Soils vary, and grass that may thrive on one farm may fail on another.

NEARLY all the breeds of fancy poulty are bred in cities, mostly by clerks, book-keepers and those who wish to devote a proportion of their leisure time to something else. They do a business of over $1,000,000 annually in selling pure breeds, and understand the business of poultry raising better than the farmers.

WHEN a scorner is punished the simple is made wise.

In Our Popular Brand
FINZER'S OLD HONESTY
Old Honesty
Will be found a Combination not always to be had.
A FINE QUALITY OF
PLUG TOBACCO
AT A REASONABLE PRICE
FINZER'S LOOK FOR THIS OLD ON EACH PLUG HONESTY
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
AN EXTRA SWEET PIECE OF
CHEWING TOBACCO
FINZER'S OLD HONESTY
DON'T FAIL TO GIVE
Old Honesty
A FAIR TRIAL
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT
DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER
JNO. FINZER & BROS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dobbins' Electric Soap
THE BEST FAMILY SOAP
—IN THE WORLD.—
It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.

THE original formula for which we paid $50,000 *twenty years ago* has never been modified or changed in the slightest. This soap is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.

IT contains nothing that can injure the finest fabric. It brightens colors and bleaches whites.

IT washes flannels and blankets as no other soap in the world does—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white and like new.

READ THIS TWICE

THERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to directions.

ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.

LIKE all best things, it is extensively imitated and counterfeited.

Beware of Imitations.

INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC
and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it, he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.

READ carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to follow directions on each outside wrapper. You cannot afford to wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable, and truly wonderful

Dobbins' Electric Soap.
I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR $1. A WEEK Club System
904 WALNUT ST. PHILA.
while as convenient to the buyer as any instalment system, is *a wholesale spot cash system to us*. The co-operation of the club members sells us 38 watches in each $38 Watch Club, and we get cash from the Club for each watch before it goes out, though each member only pays $1 a week. This is why we give you more for your money than any one else and why we are doing the largest watch business in the world. We sell only first quality goods, but our prices are about what others get for second quality. Our $10 Silver Watch is a substantial Silver (*not imitation of any kind*) Stem-Wind American Lever Watch—either hunting case or open. Our $25.00 Watch is a Stem-wind, Open Face, first quality, stiffened Gold American Lever Watch, *guaranteed to wear 20 years*. It is fully equal to any watch sold for $38 by others. We find a first-class Stiffened Gold Case much more satisfactory and serviceable than any Solid Gold Case that can be sold at less than double the money, as cheap solid cases are invariably thin, weak, of low quality, and worthless after short use. Our $38 Watch contains numerous important patented improvements, of vital importance to accurate timing—*Patent Dustproof, Patent Stem Wind, &c.*, which we control exclusively. It is fully equal for accuracy, appearance, durability and service, to any $75 Watch, either Open Face or Hunting. Our $43.00 Railroad Watch is especially constructed for the most exacting use, and is the best Railroad Watch made, Open Face or Hunting. All these prices are either all cash or in clubs, $1.00 a week. *An Ajax Watch Insulator given free with each Watch.*
The Keystone Watch Club Co
Main Office in Co's Own Building
904 WALNUT ST. PHILADA. PA.
Agents Wanted.
Ajax Watch Insulator, $1.00
A perfect protection against magnetism. Fits any Watch. Sent by mail on receipt of price. We refer to any Commercial Agency.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,
RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Billious Headache, Costiveness,
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by *assisting*, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. *Sold by druggists everywhere.*
Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

KNABE
PIANO-FORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & Co.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.
For Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Bright's Heart, Urinary or Liver diseases. Cure Guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch street, Philadelphia. All druggists. Try it. $1 a bottle, six for $5.
March 16, 1888.-1y.

WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. STANDARD SILVERWARE COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY AND Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work.—Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOM AS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. (Jan. 22.-1y.)

Farm and Garden Notes.

A hen with a frosted comb wi lay.

Give variety to the bill of fa your cows.

The selection of the best will giv survival of the fittest.

Keep every young animal on farm continually gaining.

There is no profit to be derived idle or half starved animals of breed.

The grains of pop corn that sligh char instead of popping are excelle feed for hens.

Abundant pedigree will never m up for lack of abundant food and ge eral good care.

Do not let the milk, cream or but freeze; it spoils the flavor and keep quality of the butter.

Put butter into such package your market demands. Thirty to s pound Welsh tubs are best for the ge eral market.

Dairymen to have good cows m raise the calves from their best bred to thoroughbred bulls of breeds.

There is a time when it is saf prune most varieties of deciduous trees, and that time is when the w is ripe and while the tree is in a d mant condition.

When the weather will permi over the fencing and see that all good repair. Dispense with all th unnecessary, but have what is actu needed in as good repair as poss A poor fence is really worse than no

Prepare the soil and plant the at the very first opportunity spring. They will stand cold and ter than they will the drouth an heat in August and the best plan is ready to plant at the first opportu

The short cut stubs of cornstalks often injurious to cattle and horse pecially if given while hungry and en rapidly. It is better to cut w some machine that crushes the stal it cuts it; but to do this satisfactor run the machine with some other po than your own right arm.

Feeding Honey Bees.

Natural bee bread is composed of pollen from various species of flower plants. This bee bread is the ch food of the young bees while remaini in the cells, where they were hatch from the egg. Good clean rye flour now largely used as a substitute for po len, and this may be scattered near hives on the stand where the work can readily find. It must, of course protected from rain and moistu Honey is preferred to other sweets feeding bees, but when it cannot be tained pure sugar may be used as a stitute. Take No. A or the best cl fied sugar obtainable, and to ev three pounds used add one qua water. When the sugar is disso boil and skim to remove all impuri This syrup may be poured in on empty comb and then inserted i hive at night, or the syrup may placed in a shallow dish, with a per ated float of wood laid on the to enable the bees to get at it without ing in or getting their wings smear There are many styles of bee-feeder use, but almost any simple device be employed that will insure the saf of the bees while feeding.

The Art of Boiling.

Boiling is a very general mode cooking meats, and in this way t may be made very palatable if prope done. Inattention to the temperatu of the water and too early applicat of salt cause great waste in boiling well as injuring the flavor of the me To have a joint nutritious and accep ble to the appetite, it should be placed a kettle of boiling water, skimmed as soon as it begins to boil, and where it will boil slowly but consta until done. There should alway sufficient water to entirely cover meat, which should be occasiona turned and closely covered. Salt sho not be added until the meat is nea done, as it extracts the juice, and re ders the flesh hard and tasteless. F teen minutes should be allowed to ev pound as the time for boiling fr meats. The latter should be put on cold water to boil. Meats should ne be turned or taken up with a fork by thus piercing them, much of t juice and flavor is lost. A pod of pepper put in the water will prev the unpleasant odor of boiling from ing the house. Celery, caper, mu room and variety of other sauces m be served with boiled meat.

The Kiwi.

The Kiwi is the sole remnant of wonderful race of wingless birds t once roamed all over New Zealand, gigantic skeletons of some of wh have been found in such numbers almost every museum in the world p sess one or more of them. The kiwi about the size of a patridge, ha rather long neck and a curious about four inches in length. Its w are quite undeveloped and its feath have a sort of unfinished chara which may be supposed to represen ture's early efforts in that directi before the close, rich plumage of t modern bird was "evolved." Wa the means of flight, the kiwi has be only too rapidly exterminated, and w it also have gone, or nearly gone, all other feathered denizens of the wo The invasion of their haunts by t white man is not the sole cause of t Equally potent, perhaps more so, h been the introduction of English bi The linnet, the sparrow, the chaff and the thrush have driven away t more timid and delicate native bi This is the case more or less throu out New Zealand where the white p ulation have found its way.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complai

Is it not worth the small price of 75 to free yourself of every symptom of distressing complaints, if you think so at our store and get a bottle of Shi Vitalizer. Every bottle has a pr guarantee on it, use accordingly, and i does you no good it will cost you noth Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.